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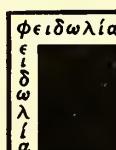
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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and  
all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 173

June 4, 1960

No. 4190

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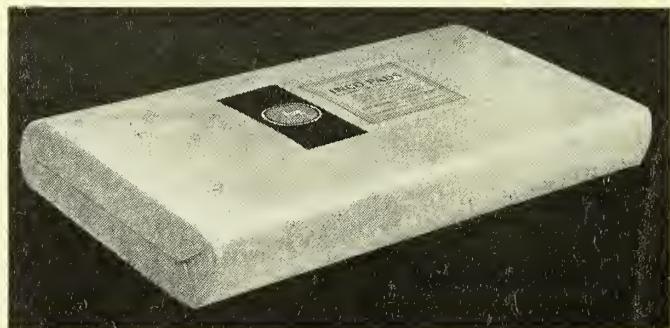


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**ROBINSONS OF CHESTERFIELD**  
announce that their disposable absorbent incontinence pads  
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are now obtainable in packets of ten pads,  
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INCO-PADS, hitherto available only to hospitals, are now offered for use in the home. Proved by extensive use in hospitals, they are designed both to prevent the soiling of bed-linen and to reduce laundry costs in cases of incontinence and home confinements.

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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 173

JUNE 4, 1960

No. 4190

## B.P. Addendum, 1960 PROPOSED NEW MONOGRAPHS

THE Addendum, 1960, to the British Pharmacopoeia, 1958, is being published on October 3, and becomes effective on March 1, 1961. Preparation of the addendum is understood to be now nearly complete. Among new proposed monographs are:—

Amylobarbitone injection	Mercaptopurine tablets
Amylobarbitone sodium	Naphazoline hydrochloride
Amylobarbitone sodium capsules	Novobiocin calcium
Amylobarbitone sodium tablets	Novobiocin sodium
Bemegride	Novobiocin tablets
Bemegride injection	Phenoxyethylpenicillin calcium
Busulphan	Phenoxyethylpenicillin capsules
Busulphan tablets	Phenoxyethylpenicillin potassium
Chlorhexidine gluconate solution	Phytomenadione
Chlorhexidine hydrochloride	Phytomenadione capsules
Chlorothiazide	Phytomenadione injection
Chlorothiazide tablets	Piperazine citrate
Corticotrophin gelatin injection	Poliomyelitis vaccine
Corticotrophin zinc hydroxide injection	Potassium perchlorate
Diphtheria and tetanus vaccine	Potassium perchlorate tablets
Halothane	Probenecid
Hydrocortisone hydrogen succinate	Probenecid tablets
Hydrocortisone sodium succinate	Pyridostigmine bromide
Hydrocortisone sodium succinate injection	Pyridostigmine injection
Hydroxychloroquine sulphate	Pyridostigmine tablets
Hydroxychloroquine tablets	Soluble compound codeine tablets
Liothyronine sodium	Tolbutamide
Liothyronine tablets	Triple-lennamine hydrochloride
Mercaptopurine	Typhoid-paratyphoid A and B and cholera vaccine

### Amendments to B.P. 1958

Monographs of the B.P., 1958, amended by the Addendum include:—

Adrenaline solution	Phenyltoin tablets
Bacillus calmette-guérin vaccine	Potassium chloride tablets
Bacitracin	Prednisone
Benzoin	Procaine penicillin
Benzylpenicillin	Propylene glycol
Carbarsone	Smallpox vaccine
Compound codeine tablets	Soda lime
Corticotrophin	Sodium aminosalicylate tablets
Corticotrophin injection	Sodium antimonyglucconate injection
Cyanocobalamin injection	Sodium chloride tablets
Diodone injection	Sodium citrate tablets
Ferrous sulphate tablets	Suramin
Halibut-liver oil capsules	Suramin injection
Hydrocortisone	Suxamethonium chloride
Lucanthone tablets	Tablets
Malt extract with cod-liver oil	Tetanus vaccine
Neomycin sulphate	Tetracycline capsules
Old tuberculin	Tetracycline hydrochloride
Pertussis vaccine	Thyroid
Phenoxyethylpenicillin tablets	Tuberculin purified protein derivative
Phenyltoin sodium	

### “Face-lift” for a Street

#### PHARMACIES IN STOKE VENTURE

RETAIL chemists have taken a big part in a scheme to rejuvenate and beautify a shopping centre at Burslem, one of the six towns making up the city of Stoke-on-Trent. The scheme, recently completed, is on the lines of a similar one at Norwich in 1959 (see C. & D., April 11, 1959, p. 381), and is the second pilot experiment in civic

design undertaken by the Civic Trust. In the redesign sixteen facias were amended; six large advertisements and one hoarding were removed; old signs were cleared away; a lamp standard visually harmful to one of the best buildings was replaced by a lamp bracketed from the building; and a disused area in front of a bank was filled in, the additional pavement area being dedicated to the city. The effect has been to make the area “at once more restful and more lively.” The colour scheme is understood to be quieter than that employed in Norwich, but nevertheless to be generally light in tone.

### Hospital Design Award

#### PHARMACY'S PLACE IN CARDIFF PLAN

AT Cardiff, on May 23, the name of the winner in a £10,000 architectural competition for a design for a projected University Hospital of Wales was announced. The competition, which is rated the greatest held in Wales, attracted hundreds of entrants, and forty of the best designs are currently on exhibition at Maindy Barracks, Cardiff. The prize-winning entry came from S. W. Milburn & Partners, Sunderland, who are now appointed architects to the University Hospital of Wales scheme. They receive £5,000. Second and third prize-winners receive £3,000 and £2,000 respectively. The project comprises school of medicine and dentistry, hospital, hostels and nurses' home to occupy a 53-acre site in the centre of the city. Its cost is anticipated to be almost £8 millions and the cost of equipment almost £1 million more. An immediate start is planned and the minimum time for erection is expected to be about four years. The work will proceed in stages, the first portion to be completed being



PHARMACIES IN STREET “REJUVENATIONS”: Recently Stoke-on-Trent decided to follow the example of Norwich and put Market Place, Burslem, through a process of tidying-up. In the left-hand picture is to be seen the face-lifted pharmacy of A. P. Tiley, Ltd., at No. 35; in the right appears that of Leesters (Burslem), Ltd., at No. 38.

the school of dentistry. The scheme, first conceived about twenty years ago, is priority No. 1 as the teaching project for the country. Besides the medical school (the Welsh National School of Medicine is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales), there will be a hospital of 650 beds capable of increase to 800. The main block is of ten stories, of which seven are wards. A considerable area is reserved for the pharmaceutical department, which will consist of five sections, all near to one another and on the ground floor. They are an in-patient section (dispensing department; nurses' entrance; manufacturing laboratory; stores; and bottle-washing room); out-patient section (dispensing department; waiting room; and stores); aseptic section (laboratory; special work room; sterilising room; container washing room; and store room); administrative section (pharmacist's office; clerk's office; deputy pharmacist's room; and staff room); and pharmaceutical stores (dressings; drugs; Dangerous Drugs and other special substances, bottles and containers, gas cylinders and other apparatus.

## Pharmacy as a Career

A LOCAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON

THE Rotary Club of Fulham sponsored a careers exhibition held in the borough on May 3. On behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, the West Metropolitan Branch organised the pharmacy exhibit, and Miss Joan Allen, F.P.S., Mr. H. Grainger, F.P.S., and Mr. B. J. Thomas, M.P.S., D.B.A., were the demonstrators present. There was a large attendance and considerable interest was aroused in the display, which included the following:—Continuous extraction with soxhlet apparatus of a vegetable substance, followed by its chromatographic separation; aseptic dispensing, sterility testing, and biological assay of penicillin; Seitz and sintered glass filtration, with a pressure filter operating to demonstrate its use in the clarification of intravenous solutions; tablet making, using inert granules, in a hand-operated tablet machine; a selection of crude drugs—cinchona, ergot, digitalis, ipecacuanha, etc. On a back projection screen a series of coloured pictures were automatically and continuously shown to illustrate various aspects of pharmaceutical practice.

## Scottish Health Service

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH REPORT

ONLY one complaint against a firm of chemists required formal investigation by a Scottish Executive Council during 1959 states the Report of the Department of Health for Scotland, 1959 (H.M. Stationery Office, 7s.). In that case a doctor complained that the chemists had not supplied dressings, etc., in the quantities prescribed. The chemists alleged that the writing on the prescription was not clear, but the explanation was not accepted by the Council. The firm were fined £50. The report also includes the statistics given earlier in the *Digest of Scottish Statistics* (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 562).

## Retail Sales

### BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

RECENTLY issued Board of Trade figures show that sales of chemists' goods by independent retailers were 2·1 per cent. lower in February than in January and 5 per cent. lower than in February 1959. In March they were 5·4 per cent. higher than in February and 2 per cent. higher than in March 1959. Multiple retailers' sales were 3·1 per cent. lower in February than in January but 3 per cent. higher than in February 1959. In March they were 2·1 per cent. higher than in February and 2 per cent. higher than in March 1959. Sales by

co-operative societies were 2 per cent. higher in February than in January but 2 per cent. lower than in February 1959. In March, sales were the same as in February but 4 per cent. higher than in March 1959 (National Health Service receipts excluded).

## Sulphuric Acid

### PRODUCTION IN FIRST QUARTER

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by manufacturers in the National Sulphuric Acid Association, Ltd., in the first quarter of the year was 682,683 tons, calculated as 100 per cent.  $H_2SO_4$ . The amount sold was 700,193 tons.

## TELEVISION "DEBATE" ON COSMETICS

Commons questioner faces manufacturers' spokesman

IN a televised discussion on May 27, MRS. J. S. BUTLER, M.P., explained why she had asked the Minister of Health on May 9 what consideration he had given to the question of amending the food and drugs legislation so as to control the sale of cosmetics (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 566). Mrs. Butler told the interviewer (Mr. Kenneth Harris of the *Observer*) that she wanted to see published a list of permitted substances that were safe to use in cosmetics, "because I know that cosmetics can cause dermatitis in women who are particularly sensitive, and I want to make sure that no harmful substance is used in cosmetics." Asked by Mr. Harris what she thought such regulations would achieve, Mrs. Butler replied: I think the public would then be quite happy about buying the cosmetics which are on sale in the shops. They would know that there was nothing harmful in them. And you see at this moment we have . . . the inquiry on lipstick colours in the United States, where seventeen colours were withdrawn from sale because they were found to have carcinogenic qualities. Mrs. Butler said that the colours had been withdrawn by the American Food and Drugs Administration presumably because the Administration had evidence that they needed testing.

Mr. Cyril Williams (secretary of the Toilet Preparations Federation) was then questioned by Mr. Harris. He was asked to explain what steps cosmetic manufacturers took to make sure that none of the material used in their preparations caused any injury. MR. WILLIAMS: "The action taken by manufacturers is extremely comprehensive. When materials are delivered to their factories they are delivered to a particular specification. Fully qualified chemists then test those materials and if need be the competent advice of dermatologists, bacteriologists and analysts is taken to ensure that they come up to an extremely high standard. In fact the standard of some of those materials is even higher than that laid down in the British Pharmacopeia, which is in effect the criterion for all pharmaceutical preparations.

MR. HARRIS: Are those people testing for just the kind of risk that Mrs. Butler has been describing?—They are indeed.

MR. HARRIS: Are any tests conducted by absolutely independent agencies?—

The tests are conducted by completely independent people. The industry has extremely close liaison with eminent skin specialists.

MR. HARRIS: Do you use any substances of the kind that could produce the kind of ill effects that Mrs. Butler has been describing?—We admit that there are cases of allergy. . . . You can never attempt to legislate, or in fact provide for, the individual idiosyncrasy.

MR. HARRIS: What was your reaction in this country when you heard of the action that the American Government was taking about certain dyes being used in the manufacture of lipsticks?—We took careful note of what the Americans had to say, but . . . the Americans have suspended that ruling at the present moment pending further detailed scientific tests.

MR. HARRIS: Isn't it the fact that certain substances have already been banned in the United States?—Some substances have in the past been banned.

MR. HARRIS: Within the past six or eight months?—No.

MR. HARRIS: Have any of the findings of the Maloney Committee, which has been inquiring into consumer protection interested you? — At the moment none of the committee's findings have interested us at all.

MR. BUTLER: Yes, but it is probable, true to say that in America the Food and Drugs Administration did ban the use of these seventeen colours, but that their regulations permit manufacturers to appeal against such a ban and it has been suspended while the appeal procedure is being followed. I take it the manufacturers in America will have to prove to the satisfaction of the Administration that those colours are not harmful, and I would like manufacturers in this country to be in the same position.

MR. WILLIAMS: I should like to put this in perspective. The tests carried out in America covered the feeding of pure colour to rats over a very short period of time. The amount of colour fed to the rats no woman would ever ingest in a lifetime—unless she decided to eat lipstick for breakfast, lunch and dinner!

MRS. BUTLER: Yes, but it is probable, isn't it, that they will have to find a permitted level of those colours that can be used?

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

MEMBERS of the West Hertfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society are arranging special displays during January 1961 to illustrate the scientific and practical aspects of pharmacy.

Mr. Norman C. Fraser (deputy chairman, W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd.), has been elected chairman of the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers Association.

At the annual meeting of the British Seamless Rubber and Plastics Manufacturers' Association on May 19, the following officers were re-elected for 1960-61: *Chairman*, Mr. S. D. Sutton; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. A. R. Reid.

THE Institute of Physics and the Physical Society have amalgamated, the president of the newly formed joint body, Sir John Cockcroft, and the former presidents of both the institute and the society (Sir George Thomson and Mr. J. A. Ratcliffe) are serving as members of the new council.

THE Minister of Housing and Local Government has rejected an appeal by New Cross Chemical Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Gillingham, Kent, against the refusal of Gillingham Council to allow new chemical works and storage buildings to be built in Copenhagen Road.

PROFESSOR Sir David Campbell (president of the General Medical Council) said at a meeting of the Council in London on May 24 that it might be necessary to evolve some scheme, perhaps involving legislation, for the evaluation of new drugs before they were sold to the public. It seemed desirable, he said, to examine afresh, in the light of recent advances, fundamental questions concerning not only the inclusion of drugs in the British Pharmacopœia but also the frequency with which specifications for such drugs should be issued by the General Medical Council on the advice of the Pharmacopœia Commission.

**SPORT**

Golf.—LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Southport and Ainsdale golf club, on May 18. *Allen & Hanburys Cup and Prize*, J. Charnock (18), 73; *Phillips, Scott & Turner Prize*, N. Callaghan (9), 74; *Liverpool Chemists' Golfing Society Prize*, W. Clinton (1), 76.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Croham Hurst golf club, on May 18. *Widocks Trophy*, 1, B. Stephenson, Shooters Hill, 41; 2, F. Needham, Effingham, 36; 3, G. Penman, Wimbledon Park, 35; *Bobby Locke Trophy*, G. Roberts, Wyke Green, 36; *Visitors' Prizes*, 1, G. Williams, Ealing, 40; 2, Dr. A. McAlister, Croham Hurst, 37.

**LOCAL OFFICERS**

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION  
Epsom and Sutton Branch.—*Chairman*, R. Townsend; *Vice-chairman*, A. R. Miles; *Social Secretary*, C. H. Heard; *Secretary*, W. S. C. Coleman, 147 Cobham Road, Fletcham, Surrey.

South-east Metropolitan.—*Chairman*, Frank J. Bican; *Vice-chairman*, A. E. S. Hull; *Honorary Treasurer*, Mrs. J. E. Hook; *Secretary*, P. G. Flood, 22 Netherby Road, London, S.E.23 (tel.: Forest Hill 9007).

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**

West Hertfordshire.—*Chairman*, J. R. Goldthorpe; *Vice-chairman*, Mrs. E. V. Webb; *Treasurer*, J. M. Wileyman; *Programme Secretary*, J. Cox; *Secretary*, R. M. Barrett, 3 Leverstock Green Road, Hemel Hempstead (telephone Boxmoor 6752).

**TOPICAL REFLECTIONS**

By Xrayser

**Opposition**

It is generally unwise to underestimate the opposition, whether at Wembley, or Twickenham; Lord's or Old Trafford; St. Andrews or—Bloomsbury Square. I had a feeling, at the time the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society published its report on the 1959 resolutions of Branch Representatives, that those who make the annual pilgrimage to attend the meeting would not be completely satisfied with the document, and so it has proved. The pilgrim takes their duties seriously, as they should, and their rejection of the report is evidence of their purpose. The action suggests that the branch system is not wholly unsatisfactory as a means of providing a platform for the views and opinions of the rank and file. In summing up the discussion on apathy at the corresponding meeting in 1959, the then president (Mr. D. W. Hudson) said (*C. & D.*, May 30, 1959, p. 581) that of course the Council was not satisfied with the results of the branch system: it was highly dissatisfied because Council members knew that better results could be obtained. Whether the results of the branch organisation at work this year will satisfy the Council is another matter. But at least the protest of the Branch Representatives is an indication of alertness, and not of apathy. Mr. Hudson also said on that occasion that there was nothing the Council could do to give a man inspiration to better the profession he had chosen. I think it not beyond the bounds of possibility that more positive action in matters of this kind would inspire a representative section of British pharmacy to continue to attempt to better their profession. The members showed magnanimity in asking the Council to try again.

**Inspiration**

It would be a great pity if the inaction of the Council itself were to result in less interest being shown by members. The address of Mr. H. Steinman at the first professional session of the Bournemouth meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1959 was an inspiration to those who studied it closely. "Without the guidance of local organisations, the governing body could neither represent nor implement the opinion of the membership," said Mr. Steinman. "Without that guidance a national body is denied the knowledge and the stimulus necessary for its own activities" (*C. & D.*, Sept. 26, 1959, p. 239). We know, as does Mr. Steinman, that the Council is not bound to act on every resolution passed by a meeting of Branch Representatives but, after alluding to the fact that the governing body had a mandate, the speaker went on to say: "The governing body, be it Council or Executive, is composed of individuals and, in adopting democratic principles, these individuals must administer for the common benefit, and implement so far as possible and practicable, the wishes of the electorate. It is, therefore, vitally important that the governing body should be able to determine quickly and conveniently the wishes of the electorate. This is where organisation comes into its own." I approved of Mr. Steinman's principles then. I still do. The governing body have twelve months in which to act.

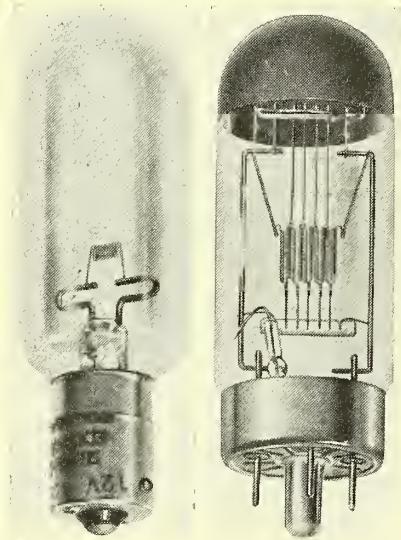
**New drugs**

Representative pharmacy was shown at its best in the discussion that took place on the amended Harrow resolution which, in effect, called for steps to be taken to declare all new products guilty until they are proved innocent. It seems to be prudent to take that step, for the additions to the range of new products continue to be issued at an alarming pace. Commercial competition, responsible for many advances in the field of pharmaceutical research, inevitably results in endeavour to outbid rivals, and evidence is not lacking, as was pointed out at the meeting, that some of the products of the race for supremacy have not been without their hazards. It was, perhaps, unfortunate that the discussion tended mainly towards the drugs of addiction, for the mover of the resolution (Mr. G. Raine, Harrow) took a much broader view—and rightly so.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

**Sealed Lubrication for Projectors.**—The cine and photographic division of Rank Precision Industries, Ltd., 37 Mortimer Street, London, W.1, announce that Bell & Howell 16-mm. Filmsound projectors now incorporate a factory-sealed system of lubrication that ensures smoother performance at lower maintenance and running costs.

**Projector Lamps.**—Two Siemens Ediswan projector lamps for 8-mm. cine projectors and three with valve type bases for 35-mm. still projectors are manufactured by the lamps and light-



ing department of the electronics components division, Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., 28 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. Types A1/186 and A1/193 (12-volt 100-watt units for 8-mm. cine projectors) are unusual in embodying a specially constructed filament whose coils are approximately rectangular, a shape claimed to ensure maximum utilisation of the available light, concentrating it in a uniform beam along the projection axis. Type A1/186 employs an SCC cap; A1/193, specially developed for the new P.8M Eumig 8-mm. projector, has a non-standard 4-pin cap. Types A1/182, A1/178 and A1/180 are lamps with valve-type bases for 35-mm. still projectors working from standard voltages, A1/182 a 150-watt and A1/178 a 300-watt lamp, each with coiled-coil flat-grid filament; and A1/180 a 500-watt lamp with biplane grid.

**Combined Developer-fixer.**—Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex, introduced recently a new monobath, Monophen, which enables the user to develop and fix a black-and-white film in one operation. Monophen is packed in a 500-mil Polytainer as a concentrated solution to be diluted before use with an equal quantity of water and capable of processing twelve rolls of  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  in. film or thirty-six exposures of 35-mm. film. The manufacturers claim with the new developer-fixer that incorrect development is impossible; and that increased development time with usage is unnecessary.

## TRADE NOTES

**Addition to Range.**—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham, announce the addition to their range of Aprinox tablets 2.5 or 5 mgm., in bottles of 100 and 500.

**A Single-application Size.**—Pepsondent, Ltd., 449 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, have made available their Harmony colorant shampoo and conditioner in a one-application size.

**Last Weeks of a Competition.**—Hornlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, give a reminder that their Mix-a-Shake prize competition for children closes on June 20. They urge stockists to put the competition leaflets prominently on display.

**Packs and Strengths Changed.**—Willows Francis, Ltd., 73 Shacklewell Lane, London, E.8, announce alterations in packs and strengths of tablets of Minac buffered analgesic. As from June 7 all orders for Minac are being executed with the new gr. 5 tablet in packs of forty, 250 and 1,000.

**When No Strength is Specified . . .**—As already announced (C. & D., May 7, p. 530), Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, have made available a 50-mgm. strength in addition to the original 200-mgm. strength of Darenthrin (brettylium tosylate) tablets. Its purpose is to facilitate treatment of a minority of hypertensive patients who can be stabilised on a smaller dose. Doctors are being reminded by the company of the need to specify clearly the strength required, and pharmacists are warned that, for a short time, some prescriptions will not carry that information. The 200-mgm. tablet is the more likely to be required, but the prescriber's intention should be confirmed.

**Competition Prize-winners.**—At the pharmacy of Mr. T. Isherwood, 105 Sun Lane, Gravesend, Kent, Mrs. V. Knight, 116 Sun Lane, received from Mr. V. T. Kelly (sales manager of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London, makers of Wright's coal-tar soap and specialities), on May 5, a travel voucher entitling her to a continental holiday for two people. Mrs. Knight was successful in winning one of the

major prizes in the recent consumer competition sponsored by the company in conjunction with Global Tours, Ltd. Competitors were asked to rearrange in order of merit what they considered to be the seven main features of Wright's coal-tar soap. Mr. Isherwood, as supplier of the soap, was awarded one of the trade cash prizes. Seventy-five Kodak cameras were awarded as consolation prizes.

**Shavers Premium Offer.**—From early June until August 31 any purchaser of a first-line Remington electric shaver (model 657 range) is able to purchase a luxury shaving mirror (usual price 19s. 6d.) for only 12s. 6d. The mirror has one face in plain mirrored glass; the other magnifies. The mirror may be folded flat for travelling, and is made to stand or hang. During the same period each dealer who places an order for three Remington shavers of any model receives free a display demonstration unit in maroon and gold, complete with a shaving mirror and supply of window bills and shaver case bands. The unit, including the mirror, becomes the property of the retailer at the end of the premium period, when it may be converted into a leaflet "dispenser." When a purchaser of a Remington shaver wants to avail himself of the mirror offer he sends a postal order for 12s. 6d. along with his model 657 warranty card and order form to the head office of Remington Electric Shaver, Ltd., 26 Kensington High Street, London, W.8. No extra administrative work falls upon the retailer. The mirror is delivered direct. The offer is being announced to the public in the *Daily Mirror*. The June issue of *Remington News*, sent to retailers, carries information about the offer and display.

### Bonus Offers

**CHARLES BEDEMAN, LTD.**, 180 Queen's Road, London, S.E.15. Lemon cream shampoo. Three sachets free for every 3-dozen sachet pack ordered. Until July 31.

**M. & R. NORTON, LTD.**, 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4. Floid after-shave with tan. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Until June 30.

## NON-ARSENICAL HAULM CIDE

### Diquat preparation with many advantages

A NEW, non-arsenical chemical that destroys potato haulm without danger to human beings and livestock is to be available this season. As well as being safe to use, it is in fact a more efficient haulm killer than the arsenical compounds it replaces. The preparation contains diquat, a quaternary ammonium compound, and is to be marketed under the trade name Reglone. It is the result of many years of work by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Plant Protection, Ltd., at Jealott's Hill and Fernhurst research stations to find a haulm destroyer which was as efficient as arsenic; did not harm human beings or livestock; left no harmful residue in the crop, and could be applied by farmers' own spraying machines. Reglone is supplied as a concentrated solution which is readily mixed with water. The

recommended rate of application is four pints of Reglone in twenty gallons of water per acre. Leafkill is rapid, three to four days; kill of stem takes place more slowly, ten to fourteen days.

Used as directed, the manufacturers claim there is no danger to operators of spraying machinery or to others coming into contact with the treated crop, and no protective clothing is required when handling or using Reglone. Should cattle break into a sprayed field and eat the treated haulm—the cause of a number of cattle deaths where arsenicals were used—they would suffer no ill effects. Reglone becomes inactivated when in contact with the soil, that could in fact be ploughed and re-sown immediately after lifting the potato crop. Reglone is packed in containers of 2 gall. and 5 gall.

## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

**Prednisolone Injection.** — Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce the introduction of Predsol injection, a sterile solution of prednisolone phosphate prepared for intravenous injection in the treatment of shock. Each 1-ml ampoule contains 20 mgm. of prednisolone as disodium phosphate. An eighteen-month shelf life is claimed for the product if stored below 30°C. The packs are boxes of one and six 1-ml ampoules.

**New Penicillin Preparations.** — Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce the addition to their range of penicillin products of Broxil syrup, a presentation providing the rapidly attained high peak blood levels characteristic of Broxil. The product is supplied as a powder which, when dispensed, contains 125 mgm. of potassium salt of 6-(alpha-phenoxypropionamido) penicillanic acid in each 5-c.c. dose. The pack contains 60 c.c. The Broxil tablets are now available in container of twenty-four, replacing the previous pack of twelve.

**Medical Aerosols.** — Riker Laboratories, Ltd., Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics, announce the introduction on June 1 of Rikospray silicone and Rikospray benzocaine. The Rikosprays are claimed to make possible the topical application of therapeutic agents without pain or the risk of contamination. Rikospray silicone facilitates healing in the treatment of bedsores and napkin rash, and protects the skin in conditions such as ileostomies and colostomies. Rikospray benzocaine is a water-miscible, topical analgesic for "non-touch" application to painful mucous-membrane surfaces in gynaecological and proctological procedures. Each product is supplied in a 6-oz. pressurised canister.

**Deodorant Spray and Cream.** — To meet the needs of a growing home market, Care Laboratories, Ltd., Amersham, Bucks, are introducing Check in two new forms: as a perfumed spray and as a cream. With the existing Check stick and Check "roll-on" the company can now offer a complete range of antiperspirant deodorants. Goya, Ltd., have created a light, fresh perfume based on rose and jasmin for the new spray. The company recommend the cream for sensitive skins as it is "gentle and soothing whilst remaining effective." It is claimed to be non-sticky, non-greasy and easily absorbed into the skin.

**Garden Spray Aerosol.** — Another 6-oz. size aerosol launched by Durazone-Choice Products, Ltd., Lovers Walk, Ballards Lane, London, N.3, is a garden spray for outdoor or greenhouse use. The aerosol is a surface spray for killing greenfly, blackfly, caterpillars, aphids, capsids, thrips and other common garden pests. It may be safely used on all flowers and plants except ferns. Even food crops may be treated with the spray up to seven days before gathering, though marrows, melons and cucumbers are unsuitable crops for receiving the spray.

**Lanolin Hand Cream.** — Margo's lanolin hand cream is a new product

in the range available from Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Margo House, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17. It is issued in a jar.

**Lemon Cream Shampoo.** — Charles Bedeman, Ltd., 180 Queen's Road, London, S.E.15, have launched a lemon cream shampoo in sachets, issued thirty-six to a box. National advertising commences in July.

**Cream Rouge and Compact Combined.** — Dr. N. G. Payot, 11 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have produced a cosmetic that combines cream rouge and compact, enabling the rouge to be applied with a puff. The product, *Fard Satin*, "presents a completely natural make-up." It is available in six shades. Two new shades of Payot lipstick—Luynes, "a delicate parma violet pink" and Plessis, "a ripe mandarin hue"—are also available.

**Cleansing and Stimulating.** — A new "super creamy" lotion, 2-minute Magic, launched by Dorothy Gray, Ltd., 29 New Bond Street, London, W.1,

is claimed to clean, tone and stimulate the skin, "whisking away all traces of stale make-up and skin acid quickly and smoothly." A feature is an ingredient that causes the skin to tingle. The pack is a 4-oz. white lightweight container.

**Pressurised Window-cleaning Fluid.** — Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts, claim a continued lead in the aerosol field with the introduction of a new product: Cooper's window cleaner, claimed four times as economical in use as any other proprietary window-cleaning preparation. One shot of cleaning fluid is understood to clean approximately 2 sq. ft. of glass, and the 12-oz. aerosol "dispenser" to contain sufficient fluid to clean all the windows of an average semi-detached house, inside and out, ten times. There is no need to cover the surface with spray. One burst from approximately 4 in. away, a quick wipe with a soft, absorbent cloth and a final polish with the same cloth, give a crystal-clear sparkle to the glass surface with no vestige of smear. The spray may also be used for mirrors.

## IN PARLIAMENT

### BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Professions Supplementary to Medicine Bill was given a second reading in the House of Lords on May 30. LORD TAYLOR raised the question of registration fees to be paid by the members of the supplementary professions. He considered it was undesirable that people should "go off the register simply because they fail to pay fees." He mentioned that many in the groups covered by the new Bill were relatively poorly paid and many were women who left the profession after marrying. To return to the register, they would have to pay a fresh fee "or they may go off and do some quite different job, and that would be a national loss." LORD AMULREE also considered the annual fee was a "rather discouraging expense." Later LORD GEDDES criticised the part of the Bill that required the seven professions to be saddled with the cost of its operation. He stated that an occupational therapist after a lifetime of work could expect a remuneration of only £1,000 a year, or considerably less than half the average earnings in the great professions. After three years of training the basic pay was £500 a year, which after statutory deductions left a net income of £8 5s. a week. From such meagre sums he or she must live, and in some cases support a family. Already there was the payment of roughly £4 4s. per annum for membership of the professional association, and now, in addition, another charge was to be levied for registration which might be of the order of £2 per annum. ". . . a large proportion of a week's pay at £8 a week." LORD ST. OSWALD replying said that the official register might contain 25,000 names and that fresh registrations might be at the rate of 2,000 annually. He thought something in the nature of £3 3s. for the registration fee and an annual fee of £1 1s. ever after "would more or less fit the book."

### Mastitis

MR. J. MORRIS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries on May 30 if he would give an estimate of the annual loss to the agricultural industry from cows contracting mastitis. MR. JOHN HARE (Minister of Agriculture) said that mastitis was not a notifiable disease and any estimate of losses from it must be guesswork.

### Swine Fever

Asked by MR. F. T. WILLEY what steps were taken to secure eradication of swine fever, MR. JOHN HARE in a written reply on May 30 stated that the present arrangements for the control of swine fever included the isolation of infected herds and strict movement control together with restrictions on the holding of markets.

### Practitioners' Emergency Services

MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health how many cities and towns had emergency night call services offering to deputise for general practitioners. MISS EDITH PITTS (Parliamentary Secretary, Minister of Health) in a written answer on May 30 stated there was no centrally available information regarding the numbers and types of such services, those operating on a commercial basis were available in no more than a very few areas. Deputising services were not controlled by executive councils and most of them were personal arrangements between doctors.

### Purchase Tax

MR. CLIVE BOSSOM asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how much he collected from Purchase Tax on animal drugs and medicine during 1959. MR. A. BARBER (Economic Secretary, Treasury), in a written reply on May 30, stated that human and animal drugs and medicines were treated alike for tax purposes, and the figure was not available.

### Five-shilling Pieces

MR. T. DRIBERG asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would authorise the striking of a small five-shilling piece of silver. MR. D. HEATHCOAT AMORY (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in a written reply on May 31 stated it was an interesting suggestion and that he was considering it.

### Restrictive Trading Agreements

In a written reply on May 31, SIR REGINALD MANNINGHAM-BULLER (Attorney-General) informed MRS. F. P. A. MC LAUGHLIN that on January 1 there were registered with the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, 1,455 agreements that contained registrable restrictions and had not been dealt with by the court. Notices of Reference were now pending before the court in respect of forty-five of them.

### Prescription Charges

MR. F. NOEL-BAKER asked the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance what recent changes had been made in the arrangements for assisting pensioners to pay National Health Service prescription charges. MISS HORNSBY-SMITH (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance) said that no recent change had been made in the arrangements. A pensioner, not in receipt of a regular supplement from the National Assistance Board, who wished to claim refund of a prescription charge on grounds of hardship could obtain from the chemist a combined leaflet and application form which he could send or take to the Board's office. If the conditions were satisfied a prompt refund would be made, or advance payment in the unusual case of a person not having the ready money to pay the charge.

### Decimal Coinage

LORD FRASER OF LONSDALE asked on May 31 whether the Government had any statement to make regarding the report on decimal coinage and metric system by the joint committees of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. The EARL OF DUNDEE (Minister without Portfolio) said it was clearly necessary to discover more precisely what the country at large thought on the question, since the convenience of the community was the main consideration involved. The Government accordingly welcomed the widest discussion of the question. A comparison of various possible systems suggested that the pound did not lend itself particularly readily to decimalisation, since its hundredth part was too large to serve conveniently as the smallest unit of currency, while its division into a thousand parts involved the inconvenience and expense of working to three points of decimals. There were objections to giving up the pound as the main unit of currency, bearing in mind the rôle which it had played in international trade, and the respect in which it was held throughout the world. If that consideration was decisive, the practical choice would then be between the retention of present currency and the adoption of a decimal

currency based on the pound (i.e., the £/mil. system or some variant of it).

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Thefts by Employees

It was stated at Reading magistrates' court recently that for about two months two young warehouse packers and two van drivers employed by Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., wholesale chemists, King's Road, Reading, had been stealing from their employers. The youths made up parcels which they handed to the drivers without completing order forms. The drivers then disposed of the parcels, which contained such articles as bottles of disinfectant, toilet rolls, soap, powdered milk, fly sprays, etc., altogether worth about £4 10s. After pleading guilty to the offences, the van drivers, Arthur Albert Slade, 42 Thirlmere Avenue, Reading, and Peter Michael Jones, 20 Usk Road, Reading, were each fined £20. David William Clark, 7 Dulverton Gardens, Reading, a packer, and Michael Colin Proude, 123 Brixham Road, Reading, a warehouseman, were each fined £5.

### While Pharmacist was 'Phoning

At Portsmouth magistrates' court, on May 26, Mr. James Horace Girdlestone Stuart, M.P.S., 246 Havant Road, Drayton, Portsmouth, was fined £20, with 63s. costs, after pleading guilty to selling a lotion containing hydrocortisone without a medical prescription. Prosecuting for the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. A. C. Castle told the court that the person carrying out the test purchase was supplied with the lotion by an unqualified woman assistant, the defendant being engaged at the time on the telephone. Mr. C. N. Neville-Smith, for the defendant, said the assistant had supplied the lotion contrary to her instructions. Mr. Stuart was on the telephone at the time. The lotion was a weak solution for external use only.

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

JOHN & E. STURGE, LTD.—Mr. A. D. Wilson has joined the board from June 1. Mr. Wilson continues as general manager of the company's works at Selby, Yorks.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.—Sales in 1959 totalled \$583.5 millions (\$525 millions); taxes, \$51.2 millions (\$38.5 millions); net earnings \$52.2 millions (\$43.8 millions). Income from royalties and licences rose to \$7.1 millions (from \$6.4 millions).

THE SANITAS TRUST, LTD.—Dividend is raised by 20 per cent. to 45 per cent. for the year to March 31, with a final of 40 per cent., and it is proposed to capitalise £102,900 of undivided profits in a three-for-ten scrip issue. Group net profit rose from £220,290 to £250,730; taxation £231,627 (£211,874).

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.—A final dividend of 7½ per cent. on capital increased by a one-for-five scrip issue is announced making a total equivalent to 10 per cent. on the increased capital for the year to March 31, 1960, against the previous year's 6½ per cent. equivalent.

During the year the capital was also increased by the issue of 1,285,715 Ordinary 10s. shares against acquisitions. Group trading profit expanded to £4,334,660 (from £2,860,238) and net profit rose to £1,808,096 (from £1,003,738), after tax £1,339,847 (£809,640) and depreciation £1,109,869 (£968,786).

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD.—Volume of sales during 1959 rose by about 18 per cent. in both home and export markets, says Mr. A. J. Stevenson (chairman). While sales so far in 1960 are being well maintained the directors feel that circumstances in 1959 were especially favourable and the profit obtained may prove to have been exceptional. For that reason the board decided to recommend an unchanged final dividend of 12 per cent., while recognising the higher profits in the form of an increased distribution of cash bonus.

RECKITT & COLMAN HOLDINGS, LTD.—In 1959 nearly £3.5 millions was spent on properties, plant and machinery, and the indications are that a similar rate of addition to such assets will continue for another year or two, says Mr. J. B. Upton (chairman). Group world sales, excluding inter-company sales, rose in 1959 by approximately 6 per cent., a similar rate as recorded in the previous year. In both cases new businesses acquired during the year contributed a modest quota to the improvement. Trading profits rose 16 per cent. to £9,992,000 and much of the increase is attributable to operations overseas. The group net profit for the year ended January 2 was £5,371,000 (£4,481,000) and the dividend is raised from the equivalent of 9 per cent. to 12 per cent.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. D. G. BURGE has acquired the pharmacy at 25 The Brittox, Devizes, Wilts, formerly owned by Mr. R. N. Birt.

BELSYRE COURT PHARMACY (OXFORD), LTD., recently opened a pharmacy at 59 Woodstock Road, Oxford.

DOMESTOS, LTD., have opened a branch at Gladstone Road, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. Manager is Mr. F. G. Randall. Mr. C. G. Meade has been appointed Manager of the company's Northampton branch.

SKF LABORATORIES (PTY.), LTD., are closing their Port Elizabeth premises and transferring their operations to Transvaal at the end of May. New postal address: P.O. Box 38, Isando, Transvaal.

LOUGHBOROUGH GLASS CO., LTD., have transferred their laboratory glassware manufacturing business to new premises in Regent Street, Loughborough, from Willows Works, Derby Road, and extensions costing some £750,000 are proposed to be made to the Willows Works by Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.

PAUL FRAZER (CAMERAS), LTD. (directors: Messrs. Michael Small, M.P.S., and David Spier, M.P.S.), have acquired the businesses formerly carried on by Ascotts, Ltd., and P. T.

Harris, Ltd., at 185 Kings Road, Chelsea, 645 and 780 Fulham Road, London, S.W.6, and 63 London Road, Morden.

### Appointments

J. C. GAMBLE & CO., LTD., 209 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, have appointed Mr. J. N. H. Carrington their sales manager.

BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, have promoted Mr. R. Shirvell Price to a new position of group organisation manager and Mr. C. P. Wheeler, D.B.A., F.P.S., to manager of the technical services department of Bayer Products, Ltd., and Winthrop Products, Ltd.

BOWATER - SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD., announce the following appointments: Mr. E. K. Miller has been appointed retail sales manager for the company; Mr. T. G. Windows is to take over the company's newly created south-eastern region; Mr. A. J. Whittingham, sales manager of a new south-western region; and Mr. H. B. Young has returned to Birmingham as Midland region sales manager.

MILTON PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 10 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. E. Leigh Davis their general manager. Mr. Davis has been sales manager of Vick International, Ltd., since 1954. Most of his duties are being taken over by Mr. Brian Hopley (previously assistant sales manager to Vick International, Ltd.).

### DEATHS

BARKER.—Recently, Mr. Joseph Barker, M.P.S., 44 Birch Road, Barnard Castle, Durham. Mr. Barker qualified in 1921.

BRUCE.—On May 14, Mr. John Bruce, M.P.S., Maxwell House, Church Street, Ladybank, Fife, aged seventy-eight.

CROMPTON.—On May 14, Mr. Harry Grundy Crompton, M.P.S., 1 Vine Gardens, Milehouse, Plymouth, Devon, aged seventy-nine.

GRAY.—On March 4, Mr. George Coghill Gray, M.P.S., 41 Windsor Crescent, Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland. Mr. Gray qualified in 1920.

LEWIS.—On May 8, Mr. George Walter Lewis, F.P.S., 12 Banbury Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire, aged eighty.

MILLAR.—On April 28, Mr. Benjamin Millar, M.P.S., 56 Glencroft Terrace, Victoria Road, Darlington, co. Durham, aged 82. Mr. Millar was in business in Darlington for forty-five years until his retirement in 1947.

OVEREND.—On May 15, Mr. N. Overend, 15 Hillside Crescent, Newson, Huddersfield. Mr. Overend qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1905.

RUSHTON.—On May 3, Mr. King Rushton, M.P.S., 48 Kenwood Road, Streiford, Manchester, Lancs. Mr. Rushton qualified in 1935.

SCOTT.—On May 27, Mr. James Ernest Scott, M.P.S.I., Lowlands, Greystones, co. Wicklow, Eire. Mr. Scott qualified during 1906.

THOMAS.—On May 19, Mr. William Howard Thomas, M.P.S., 6 Llant-

wit Road, Treforest, Glam. After serving an apprenticeship in Pontypridd Mr. Thomas qualified during 1911 and in the following year opened a pharmacy in Park Street, Treforest, from which he retired in April.

WARDALE.—On May 26, Mr. Stanley Wardale, M.P.S., Ashby Road, Horton, South Shields. Mr. Wardale qualified during 1950.

WARNER.—On April 22, Mr. Harold Lumley Warner, M.P.S., High Park, County Lane, Albrighton, near Wolverhampton, aged seventy-one.

WATERSON.—On April 15, Mr. John Kittson Waterson, M.P.S., 12 Bartholemew Street, Grahamstown, South Africa. Mr. Waterson qualified in 1928.

WILLIAMS.—On May 23, Mr. James Williams, aged fifty-six. Mr. Williams was, for twenty-five years, in the service of Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd., Manchester, and during the last ten years was a representative of the company.

### PERSONALITIES

MR. W. M. COX, F.P.S. (managing director, Herbert Ferryman, Ltd., Southampton, and a director of Eucryl, Ltd.), has been elected president of the Southampton chamber of commerce.

MR. D. THOMPSON, F.P.S., D.B.A., left for Wellington on May 21 to take up an appointment as pharmaceutical manager in New Zealand for CIBA Laboratories, Ltd. Mr. Thompson has until now been assistant export manager for the company at Horsham, Sussex.

MR. E. A. JONES, M.P.S., Guildford, Surrey, was elected mayor of the borough on May 24. Mr. Jones has been a member of the local council since 1947. Chairman of Guildford's Health Committee, he is a former president of Guildford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. He qualified in 1922 and in the following year took over the business previously owned by Mr. R. Cox, M.P.S.

MR. A. W. STRACHAN, M.P.S., Craigleath Road, Edinburgh, has been elected treasurer of the Scottish Football Association. Mr. Strachan has been for many years a director of the Heart of Midlothian football club, the Edinburgh team which, this year, heads Division 1 of the Scottish League championship. Mr. Strachan is now in Canada on a five weeks' tour with the club. He hopes to visit his brother, a chemist in Los Angeles, U.S.A.

MR. R. F. G. TREWICK, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., has left the United Kingdom by air to take up an appointment as managing director of Evans Medical (India) Private, Ltd. Mr. Trewick spent three years in Burma as a manager in the Burma Pharmaceutical Industry and on returning to the United Kingdom in 1959 was appointed assistant to the works general manager at the Speke factory of Evans Medical Ltd.

MR. L. W. MERRICK, M.P.S., Union Street, Heckmondwike, Yorks, was recently elected chairman of Heckmondwike urban council. Mr. Merrick has served on the Council for the past nine years. He is chairman of gover-

nors of Heckmondwike High Street county school and serves on the Spen Valley divisional education executive. He was for forty-two years superintendent chemist and optician with Heckmondwike Co-operative Society, Ltd.

MR. E. S. HISCOCKS, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., who is the director of the United Kingdom Scientific Mission in Washington, has been appointed to succeed Dr. R. A. E. Galley as the director of the Tropical Products Institute, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. From 1926 to 1939 Mr. Hiscocks served in the Department of the Government Chemist (now the Laboratory of the Government Chemist) and from 1939 to 1944 he was with the Raw Materials Department of the Ministry of Supply. In 1944 he was appointed secretary of the National Physical Laboratory.

MR. W. A. SMITH, M.P.S., who recently completed his fiftieth year in pharmacy, was presented by fellow members of the Lancaster, Morecambe and Westmorland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he is a former secretary and chairman, with an inscribed silver tray and wallet containing banknotes. The presentation was made at a dinner in Lancaster on May 24, at which also a cartoon sketch by C. & D. artist "Hut," made at an earlier dinner (the annual dinner of the Branch recently (see C. & D., February 27, p. 22)), was handed—framed and suitably captioned—to the mayor (Councillor Mrs. C. M. Pickard), who was fulfilling the last public engagement of her year of office.

MR. G. MOORE, M.P.S., of Boroughbridge, Yorks, has received a letter from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society congratulating him on the completion of fifty years as a pharmacist. Born at Yeadon, he served his apprenticeship in Bradford where he sold the last supply of greasepaint to Sir Henry Irving, the day previous to his death in the Theatre Royal, Bradford. In 1909 Mr. Moore won an open entrance scholarship to the South London School of Pharmacy. After working in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and South Wales, he took a business in 1927 in Leeds, where he stayed until 1935. He then became a representative, working between Leicestershire and the Scottish border, until 1942, when he bought a business at Boroughbridge. He walks four or five miles daily and is still actively interested in the amateur stage. For many years he played in productions by the Boroughbridge Studio Players, and shortly takes the part of Sam Jackson, the "fence," in their representation of "The White Sheep of the Family."

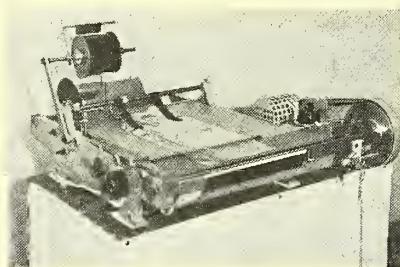
### OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. F. G. RAZZELL (marketing executive, Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd.), left London on May 27 to study marketing trends in the United States and to meet manufacturing distributors. Among the larger cities he will visit are New York, Washington and Chicago, on to Cincinnati, San Francisco and then to Los Angeles.

## INTERPACK 1960

### Advances in package presentation and protection

ADVANCES in the presentation, packaging and protection of pharmaceuticals, chemicals and cosmetics were displayed at Interpack, West Germany's biennial international exhibition of packaging and confectionery machinery, held at Dusseldorf, April 20-27. The exhibits were seen during the eight days by well over 120,000 trade visitors, of whom about 50,000 came from outside Germany. British interests were more fully represented than at any equivalent previous Continental fair, both as to number of exhibitors (the British participation by forty firms was second only to West Germany's) and as to attendance.



The Demapacker, model 516, for sleeve wrapping single packs or for bulk-wrapping of dozen or half-dozen lots of various shapes and sizes using standard or heat-sealing transparent tissue. (Shown by Verpackungs-Automaten, G.m.b.H., Dusseldorf, West Germany).

A noticeable trend was the range of equipment offered for filling, sealing and finishing by print or label small pharmaceutical packs to the high standards required today.

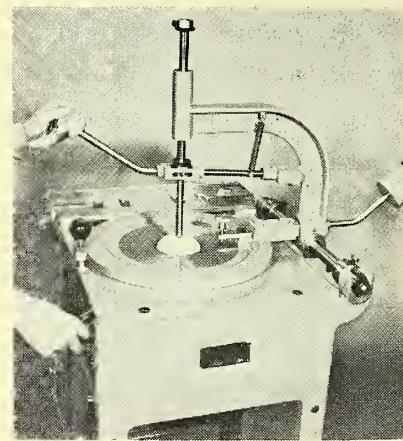
The rapid growth in popularity throughout the Continent of the sachet pack was responsible for some exceptionally ingenious engineering in plants producing those small packs automatically at high speeds. Features of the best of them, such as the Hassia 421 C (Hassia Verpackungsmaschinen, G.m.b.H., Ransdadt-Oberhessen, West Germany), were their compactness and versatility. The Hassia (only 6 ft. 3 in. high x 4 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 7 in. in dimensions) automatically produces thirty to fifty filled sachets per minute, according to size. The packs, using any standard heat-sealing material, can range from 40 to 175 mm. in length and 30 to 110 mm. in width. By a handwheel control the length of the packs may be varied by 30 per cent, while the machine is in operation. A photo-electric cell governs the rollers that deliver the packaging material, ensuring that any overprinting is properly positioned when the finished sachet is heat-sealed and cut. Filling by a dosing pump through a horizontal rotary valve can deal with quantities of 1-20 c.c., 10-100 c.c., and 50-250 c.c. All parts liable to come in contact with the product are of stainless steel.

SIG-Schweizerische Industrie Gesellschaft, Neuhausen, Rhine Falls, West Germany, showed their adjustable high-speed packaging machine for granular and other free-flowing material. It works with knock-down cartons glued along the longitudinal seam, with a

carton-dimension variation from 300 c.c. to 2,500 c.c. Where labour saving is an important requirement an automatic check weigher can be built in and the whole assembly linked to a case packer, occupying little floor space.

A logical development is the growing provision of machines for the day-to-day operations, and for the laboratory and testing procedures, of the aerosol industries. One of the most comprehensive of arrays of small machines and instruments was by Druk Pak, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland. Propellant chargers ranged from the fast semi-automatic DP 340A handling thirty aerosol packs per minute from a single charger to the simplified DP 110, a burette filler which was ideal for the laboratory or for small runs up to 1,000 per day. In the intermediate range there were good compact assemblies such as the WM DP 340, which puts in a propellant charge (375 gm.) at the rate of about sixteen per minute. Versatile product fillers, such as the WM DP345, handle dosages varying from 5 to 475 c.c. at the rate of one pack every two seconds, using an automatic purger. Adaptable valve clinchers are made with interchangeable work tools for metal or glass packs and a clinch adjustable for depth and width. In the Druk-Pak range they varied from the small, hand-operated DP 104, to the pneumatically operated WM DP 350, which deals with forty aerosol valves per minute. Great compactness was a common feature.

Much of the emphasis at Interpack was on final preparation of packs, showing heightened recognition of the needs for highest standards in presentation and printing of pharmaceutical and cosmetic packs and for versatility in machine performances. One silk-screen printing machine (model K5), by Werner Kam-



Another machine by Verpackungs-Automaten: model 556 fine creaser, a semi-automatic wrapping machine.

mann Maschinen Fabrik, Bünde I.W., West Germany, automatically produces prints in one colour on cylindrical or conical containers of any ordinary material (glass, plastics, porcelain, metal, etc.) at rates up to 6,000 prints per hour, and the rate is almost infinitely adjustable. The machine is claimed to give long, trouble-free runs, day and night if necessary, with bottles and ampoules, using an electro-magnetic system of control. The K10 model by the same maker gives single or multi-coloured printing on flat and oval as well as cylindrical and conical articles at rates up to 3,500 per hour. It serves flat-pack printing areas 450 x 250 mm.

Specially adapted for containers of all kinds is the Jowe junior labeller (Johann Weiss, Berlin), which covers the range from 15 to 80 mm. diameter and deals with over 7,000 units per hour in a rotary operation. Fully automatic, the labeller is designed to reduce to a low level labour costs and materials.

## MEDICAL REFORMER AND CHEMIST

### D. Scott Napier and the business he founded in 1860

RECENTLY in Edinburgh a dinner was held to celebrate the centenary of a herbalist's business whose founder, D. Scott Napier, was admitted to the register of chemists and druggists in 1868 and who became by examination a member of the Medical Reformers. A son, Duncan Scott—who with his brother Andrew Nelson, succeeded to the business—qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1900; and a grandson, John Robertson Napier, served a pharmaceutical apprenticeship with "Baldon's of Edinburgh" (see *C. & D.*, Annual Special Issue 1959, p. 21). The founder became interested in herbs as a youth, while working in a market garden, and started to collect, grow and sell herbs. One of his early

preparations, a lobelia herb syrup, is still on sale in the shop. To celebrate the centenary of the firm, which today is known as D. Napier & Sons, Bristo Place, Edinburgh, a dinner was held in Edinburgh recently at which members of the medical profession, drug importers and representatives of wholesale chemists were present, and a toast to the founder was proposed by another grandson: Dr. D. Scott Napier, Norwich. The business is currently under the control of Mr. John Robertson Napier. An illustrated 22-p. booklet, "A Century of Herbalism at Napiers," also commemorates the centenary.

At the celebration dinner are seen here Mrs. and Mr. J. R. Napier with Mrs. and Dr. D. Scott Napier, Mrs. E. Gemmell and Mrs. W. McFarlane.



# BRANCH REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING

## Further discussions on motions

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 28, p. 646)

A MOTION from Birmingham Branch, amended by West Hertfordshire, was "That all manufacturers and suppliers of drugs should print metric and imperial doses on their labels, together with the poisons schedule where relevant, and that the official symbol G for gramme should be universally adopted." It was carried. Proposing the motion, MR. F. J. REYNOLDS, Birmingham, said the Branch had been disappointed by the rejection by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry of suggestions made by Branch Representatives as to labelling of specialities. The action proposed was a logical step that would help pharmacists.

MR. G. RAINES, Harrow, said that, whilst recognising that the motion was well-intentioned, he saw many practical obstacles to its implementation. New drugs could vary considerably in dosage. "The pharmacist who is on top of his job knows the doses anyway." The British Pharmacopoeia already recognised the capital G for gramme, but he believed that its universal acceptance was a pious hope.

The motion was carried as amended.

### A Report "Long Overdue"

A Sheffield motion "That the Council's report on general practice is long overdue, and should have immediate publication for consideration and comment by the branches," was carried. Proposing it, MR. S. DURHAM, Sheffield, said that every inquiry by Sheffield pharmacists had drawn the reply that there was still a considerable amount of work to be done on the report. It seemed that, at the present rate of progress, the report would be out of date and useless to the members unless something was done now. Sheffield pharmacists felt that immediate publication of the report, even in its unfinished state, would be of great benefit to the Society and its members. MR. W. V. BURTON, Sheffield, seconded.

MR. ADAMS said that the Council realised that the report had been on the go for a long time. There were various reasons for that "and although you probably won't believe me, I am going to say that it is going to be issued in the not too distant future. We endorse all that Mr. Durham has said about the importance of the report but whether members will be so glad that they encouraged its publication is another matter."

Proposing a Northern Scottish Branch motion calling for unrestricted biographies and policy statements to be sent out with voting papers, MR. J. MACPHERSON said his branch believed the time had come to stimulate more interest in what should be an important event in the pharmaceutical calendar. As a general rule the odds were stacked so heavily in favour of the majority of retiring members that all started as favourites. "I am pleased to note that the odds lengthened yesterday. We do not subscribe to the view that because a thing has been working moderately

well for a number of years that it should be left alone. Nor do we think that because our voting figures compare favourably with those of similar organisations that we should pat ourselves on the back and forget about them. . . . But up to now no practical suggestion has been put forward."

One of this year's successful candidates, and an old member of the Council, had written in his statement of policy "It is impossible in the space at my disposal to provide particulars of the work done on your behalf." Let that situation be rectified by removing a restriction which his branch considered was now outdated. If even part of the inactive majority of members could be induced to vote, members would have a Council representative of the majority.

MR. D. H. MACLEAR, seconding, said that the Council appeared as apathetic as the 18,000 non-voters.

MR. ADAMS said that at one time there was no procedure laid down as to how candidates should conduct themselves at election time. When the elections were resumed towards the end of the war, it was thought that it would be more dignified if there was more standardisation of the way candidates conducted their campaigns. Candidates were free to break away from that arrangement, though none had chosen to do so.

### Statement "Not Factual"

MR. H. WILLIAMS, Reading, alleged that Mr. Adams' statement was not factual. "I remember about four or five years ago, I was 'torn to shreds' because I did what Mr. Adams has just said I could do!" Mr. Adams: The case is as I said, The Council decided to advise candidates how they should conduct their campaign, but there is nothing in the by-laws that says candidates must do it. Mr. Williams was probably criticised because he departed from what was generally accepted.

The motion was carried.

Portsmouth Branch proposed "That, in order to combat apathy of members in the election of their Council, fuller reports of their meetings should be published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, including the way in which individual members of Council voted." Birmingham Branch proposed an amendment to substitute the wording "That a full verbatim report of Council meetings should be published separately and issued to all Branch secretaries, and made available to all members of the Society at a prescribed fee." The amendment was defeated but the substantive motion was carried.

MR. M. J. WOOLGAR, Portsmouth, who moved it, said that his branch would like to see published in the *Journal*, a list of formal motions proposed at Council meetings, and more discussion of topical and controversial subjects. MR. D. P. MULHOLLAND, Portsmouth, seconded.

MR. S. E. MORGAN, Bedfordshire, said that the motion was "frightfully

wrong." "Our affairs are conducted by a Council who can act only on a principle of collective responsibility. Parliament has  *Hansard*, but the deliberations of the Cabinet are not published."

MR. T. W. FISHER, Leeds, moved "That the code of ethics should define the relationship between the medical practitioner and the pharmacist, with particular reference to the use of joint premises. Furthermore such information should be made available to Executive Councils." He pointed out that lay members of Executive Councils tended to think that the opening of surgeries by doctors in premises in which there was a pharmacy was a good thing. It was undesirable that the only way in which pharmacist members of Executive Councils could persuade lay members not to allow such moves was by emphasising lack of amenities. The worst two of possible abuses of the system were that either the doctor could recommend the pharmacist or *vice versa*, and the doctor and the chemist might agree on the supply of such drugs as suited them rather than the patient. MISS L. R. HARDING, Leeds, seconded the motion.

MR. ADAMS: "This is a proposal with which we have no disagreement at all. Mr. Fisher and Miss Harding quite rightly concentrate on joint tenancies, and that has not been the subject of agreement between the British Medical Association and the Society. There was, however, agreement on other points." They had never been included in the code.

The motion was carried.

### Purchase Tax on Medicines

A Portsmouth motion, amended by West Hertfordshire, "That the Society should continue to press for complete abolition of purchase tax on medicines which are not advertised to the public," was carried. MR. M. J. WOOLGAR said that the motion was prompted by the Council's action about a year earlier in drawing the attention of members to the fact that it was wrong to sell by retail from tax-free dispensing packs. "We feel that the Council should further have safeguarded the interest of members by pressing for the complete abolition of the tax." Stock shortages could lead to selling from dispensing packs. In business terms that was a perfectly moral transaction but in pharmacy it was illegal. It was "ludicrous" to put purchase tax on N.H.S. medicines. The burdens it imposed on the retailer were the freezing of his capital, loss when reduction of purchase tax was introduced, and having to act as an unpaid tax collector. Seconding the amended motion, MR. K. JENKINS, West Hertfordshire, said "The tragedy of our profession lies in the fact that we pharmacists, who have great modesty and great learning, are frequently overruled by commercial interests, which have no modesty and no learning." Among the latter were those who marketed advertised proprietary medicines. The Government had rightly decided to exploit

those people to the tune of many million pounds a year by levying purchase tax on their products. Where the purchase-tax authorities had been quite stupid was in imposing tax on products prescribed almost exclusively on N.H.S. forms.

"What my branch proposes therefore is that members of the public should pay the tax on their gullibility . . . but public and Government alike should be exempted from a tax on reputable medicines that rely for their sale on medical and pharmaceutical recommendation only."

#### "Leakage" of Part I Poisons

Concern over the "leakage" of Part I preparations from outlets other than pharmacies, was expressed by MR. C. E. TURNER, North Staffordshire. He was moving "That the manufacture and distribution of medicines containing poisons whether for human or animal consumption should be under the control of a pharmacist or a member of another professional body, and furthermore a register of authorised sellers should be compiled." Mr. Turner asserted that "leaked" preparations must usually come from wholesalers. It would ease the Society's work if a recognised list of wholesalers who would undertake to have a pharmacist responsible for the distribution of poisons, particularly Part I, were drawn up. Legislation would be needed, but as an interim measure the Council should approach the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry with a view to their including that provision in their code of practice. His branch was not prepared to accept the amendment, to be proposed by Croydon Branch [to omit the words "or a member of another professional body"] because a veterinary surgeon would be a proper person to supervise the distribution of veterinary preparations. MR. G. L. WALTON, North Staffordshire, seconded the motion. MR. E. TITTERINGTON, Croydon, moved the adoption of the amendment. His branch had no quibble with the spirit of the motion, he said, but considered it loosely worded. He appreciated Mr. Turner's reference to veterinary surgeons, but said the wording of the motion did not cover that point.

MR. K. HOLLAND, Romford, said he was surprised that the movers of the amendment had not spoken on the only proper point: that the only person qualified to distribute medicines was the pharmacist. Anybody distributing poisons to pharmacies or to hospitals should not only have a pharmacist controlling the operation but should also have a pharmacist on the board of directors.

MR. ADAMS said that the question of qualified control in wholesale had been taken up with the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry some time ago but the Association was not prepared to accept the suggestion. Nor was the Association prepared fully to support the Society as to "leakages," though he believed they had notified their members that the greatest care should be taken in dealing with orders for poisons so that they did not fall into the hands of retailers not entitled to receive them. "It should be made an offence to sup-

ply by wholesale a substance to a retailer not entitled to sell them legally by retail," he commented.

The motion was carried as amended.

A Blackpool motion "That the regulations governing the sale of Part II poisons should be amended, either to restrict the sale entirely to pharmacists or to put them in a similar position to lister sellers by permitting unqualified persons appointed by pharmacists as deputies to effect the sales of such poisons without supervision," was carried, while an amendment proposed by Portsmouth "That the word 'either' should be deleted and the motion be terminated after 'entirely to pharmacists'" was defeated. MR. P. VARLEY, Blackpool, proposing the motion, said that, while the pharmacist was given the right to sell Part II poisons, he had to supervise each sale, whereas the authorised seller could name two deputies who might sell them.

#### "No Lowering of Standards"

MR. J. A. SMITH, Blackpool, seconding the motion, said that the pharmacist should be on "level terms" with the lister seller, and MR. B. V. SLADE, Portsmouth, said that, while not necessarily approving of their competitors — the listed sellers — pharmacists should not lower their own standards to meet those of the listed seller. The proper outlet for any poison should be the pharmacy and not the inexperienced retailer who had not been trained to appreciate the danger of the substances he was handling. MR. M. J. WOOLGAR, Portsmouth, seconded the amendment.

MR. ADAMS said that the Society had made a strong stand at the time of the 1908 Act against the provision in the Bill that poisons could be sold other than by pharmacists and the issue had come up a number of times since, particularly at the time of the introduction of the 1933 Act. The Society had been unable to carry their point at that time, and he could not see any new evidence that would give greater strength to the Society's case.

A Tees-side motion "That the Council should investigate the distribution of pharmacies, with a view to control," was carried without discussion. Proposing it, MR. W. B. TURNBULL said that it was by intention broadly based and broadly worded. Now was the time to look at pharmacy to see what could be done to improve the service to the public. The declared policy of the Council was that all dispensing should be done by, or under the supervision of, a pharmacist. It followed that there should be an adequate number of pharmacies to ensure that service. "We have viewed with some alarm the clouds that have formed on the pharmaceutical horizon such as the ending of the Chemists Federation and the virtual ending of resale price maintenance, and attempts to 'dilute' the register (by whom we are not certain) and the leap-frogging in the opening of new pharmacies. The method today, apparently, in opening a successful pharmacy is to find where there is already a successful pharmacy and to open your new pharmacy between that one and the nearest doctor's surgery. We would like to see adequate professional and social standing for

pharmacists. Pharmacists alone should be in charge of the supply of medicines to the public, and there should be two pharmacists to each pharmacy. MR. T. GOULD, Tees-side, seconded the motion, which was then carried.

#### Vocational Representation?

Other motions discussed at the meeting were:—

"That representation on the Council should be revised, with a view to vocational representation, similar in principle to that of the Pharmaceutical Committees of the National Health Service" (proposed by Northampton, defeated);

"That the Council of the Society should consider the appointment of public relations consultants to work with the Publicity Committee, and that a publicity campaign should be started as soon as possible (a) to influence public opinion concerning the place of the pharmacist in the National Health Service and (b) to educate the public to regard the retail pharmacist as the only safe and qualified source of all their medicinal requirements" (proposed by Leicester and Leicestershire. A Portsmouth amendment that in part (b) the word "retail" should be deleted, was carried, and the amended motion was carried);

"That in order to perpetuate the best of traditional pharmacy, 'Hints to Apprentice Masters' should be brought up to date in accordance with the present regulations governing practical training, and should be made available without delay" (proposed by Sheffield and carried);

"That steps should be taken to permit branch membership to all retired pharmacists irrespective of whether their names are retained in the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists" (proposed by Colchester and carried);

#### Syllabus

"That the promise made at the Society's annual meeting in 1958, that section K in the pre-qualification syllabus would be published in the near future, should be kept without delay, and that the considered opinions of Branches on these details should be given every consideration by the Council" (proposed by Sheffield and carried);

"That any arrangements for the testing of medicines should apply to medicines supplied from any source and should be based on the principle that the testing should be undertaken by the bodies representing the professional interests of such suppliers" (proposed by West Hertfordshire, defeated);

"That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is not fully aware of the serious plight of retail pharmacists who have advertised for help without result and that the new examination syllabus is driving students away from retail pharmacy and that a new diploma designed for retail requirements is overdue" (proposed by Reading and defeated as was an amendment proposed by Cornish Branch: "That the limitations of the present syllabus render the Ph.C. Diploma an inadequate preparation for general practice. The Council of the Society should immediately rectify this position as its continuance must be detrimental to the future of the majority of its members.")

A number of motions on C.N.S. drugs were withdrawn.

# Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

## The Country Chemist

SIR.—It is to be hoped that the resignation of Mr. W. George from the National Health Service contract, as reported last week (*C. & D.*, May 7, p. 527), will bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the injustice of the one-mile limitation to dispensing on the rural pharmacist. The removal of that wretched restriction would make dispensing at least a little more of an economic proposition for the pharmacist, and with increased dispensing he would be able to purchase drugs and ethicals, etc., in larger quantities and so reduce the overall cost to the N.H.S. With recent salary increases, the medical profession may be a little more amenable to negotiation on this matter, and it would appear to be an opportune moment for further approaches to be made by the National Pharmaceutical Union.

COUNTRY CHEMIST

## Better for the Public

SIR.—Having just returned from a visit to Israel, I was intrigued by the letter of D. J. Jordan: "Grounds for Divorce" (*C. & D.*, April 30, p. 500). In common with many others who have the interests of pharmacy at heart, Mr. Jordan feels he has evolved the ideal "set up." I would respectfully point out that, as ever, the pipe dream of theory falls down in the reality of practice. Israel, being a new country, unfettered by tradition, has endeavoured to evolve the ideal pharmaceutical practice by adapting what they have felt best in the multiplicity of methods at their disposal. Cosmetics, entirely divorced from pharmacy, are sold in cosmetic shops. Films and cameras, etc., are sold in photographic stores. Galenicals, "patent" medicines and packed drugs (except for the simplest remedies) and private prescriptions are the province of private pharmacy. The bulk of prescriptions are dispensed in health centres and dispensaries run by trade-union authorities, who have a free medical and hospitalisation service, akin to our own National Health Service, run on the lines suggested by Mr. Jordan. Pharmacy is in a relatively healthy, though

not excessively wealthy, state, but there is another side, which few planners take into consideration: the Public. Having been present at a "dispensing" session, and seen the long queues of persons who, after having sat on benches awaiting medical attention, are then expected to take up a further wait for their medicines, I am strongly reminded of our own hospitals where, with the best will in the world, the patient must resign himself to the loss of a minimum of half a day. With all its faults, I still feel that private pharmacy as practised in this country, has much to commend it, and compares favourably with the practice in most of the countries I have visited.

J. BASS,  
Harold Wood

## Towards Monopoly, Away From Impartiality

SIR.—The members of the West Hertfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society are concerned about a suggestion by responsible members of the Government that the complete abolition of resale price maintenance is being considered. It appears that the theoretical benefits to be derived from the abolition of resale price maintenance lie in the expected result that the public will enjoy increased consumption of expendable goods, such as food and clothing, at prices determined in a free market. The assumption that such prices will be permanently lower is highly conjectural when one considers that abolition will favour increasing development of monopolies to a position of such power that they may eventually dictate their own prices. It must be realised that the relatively high profit enjoyed by the retail pharmacist enables him to exercise a professional impartiality in accepting or declining the sale of a proprietary medicine or referring the purchaser to his medical adviser. That impartiality will not be shared by the supermarkets and itinerant salesmen whose livelihood depends on a high volume of sales at a low margin of profit. In conclusion, it must be borne in mind that National Health Service dispensing in all except the largest pharmacies is subsidised by the sale of price-

maintained goods. To lose the sale of those goods to price cutters, even to a margin of 5 per cent. envisaged by academic economists, will mean that retail pharmacy must claim immediately a corresponding remuneration from the Government, or that the public must cease to enjoy the facility of obtaining medicines at all hours and in isolated communities.

R. M. BARRETT, *Secretary,*  
Hemel Hempstead

## Emigration to South Africa

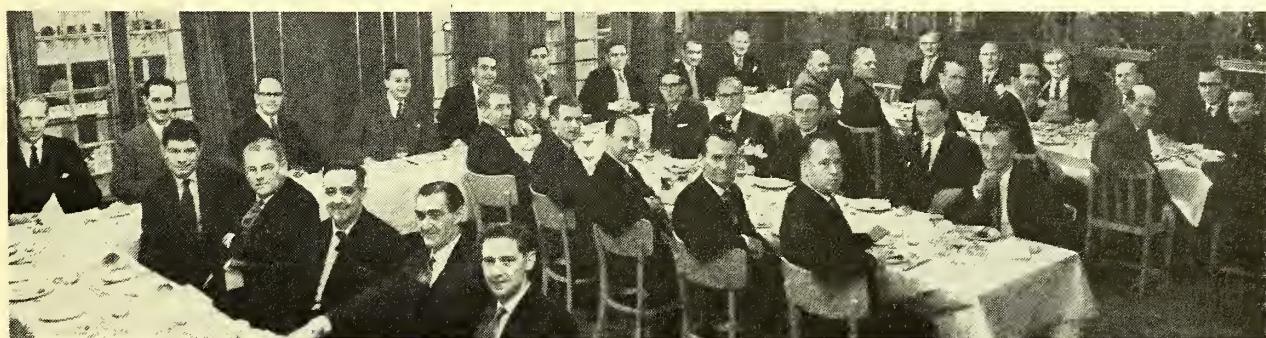
SIR.—Following the announcement in Cape Town, South Africa, on April 12, by the Honourable J. F. Naudé (Minister of the Interior, Government of the Union of South Africa) that "South Africa is launching a large-scale immigration drive to strengthen its outnumbered white population," we, the Club for Overland Parties to South Africa, immediately got in contact with Mr. Naudé to reopen the position that the Club held in 1947-50 for the organisation of suitable parties of immigrants. I am pleased to inform you that we have now heard from that farsighted Minister, and have again been officially "recorded" for the purpose. He informs me that the actual details of the new immigration plan are to be thrashed out following the present session of Parliament. We are, of course, delighted that we have "got in first" in this matter, and offer our thanks and appreciation to the powers that be in South Africa.

C. HOWARD THOMAS,  
*Co-ordinating Secretary,*  
Torquay

## Gordon Ex-students in London

SIR.—Ex-students in Southern England of the school of pharmacy, Robert Gordon's Technical College, recently met at an informal reunion dinner. Steps are being taken to form a permanent association of those ex-students of the school now resident in the area and any who have not already done so are invited to write to the secretary of the steering committee:— Mr. J. Brands, c/o CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex.

JOHN BRANDS.  
Horsham



CLANSMEN IN LONDON: Ex-students of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, now resident in London, photographed at a reunion dinner recently (see above).

### Advertising and Discipline

SIR.—The report of the Statutory Committee discloses that, in 1958 and 1959, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society made forty-three complaints to the Committee about advertising. In forty cases the Committee took no action, in two cases an inquiry resulted in a finding that the complaint was unjustified; and one case is still being considered. There would seem to be food for thought in those figures.

DORSET

### Licht, Mehr Licht

*How far this little candle throws its beam  
So shines good composition in an illiterate  
world*

SIR.—May your reader humbly suggest that perhaps the effort of French composition took the natural polish from your usually flawless English and that free from Francophile pressure you might have written, "Sir H. Linstead brings candlelight to illuminate the subject" rather than "the light of a candle."

[We are sorry to be challenged on this point of style. Our choice was deliberate. It was intended to carry also a suggestion of "one candle power" which his own more poetic rendering does not. In another caption our French was undeniably at fault, and in a way that brings a blush to the editorial cheek. Journalism, even in France, is not a feminine craft.—EDITOR.]

### An Estate in Quest of a Pharmacy

SIR.—May I bring to your notice that, on the vast Abbey Estate, London, S.E.2, we feel that the services of a dispensing chemist are a "must" when one realises that, when fully occupied, the estate will house no less than 10,000 people. You may be aware that all new estates make a certain amount of provision these days for elderly folk, and the Abbey Estate is

certainly catering for a large number in both bungalows and one-room flats. For a long time we have been pressing the London County Council to provide facilities to enable a chemist to consider coming to the Abbey Estate, and you may imagine our dismay when, on May 9, we received a plan of the shopping centre that would include only a lock-up shop suitable for a chemist. We immediately put our further views forward to County Hall regarding the desirability of a resident chemist (who we feel, is a boon to the Health Service), as many of us would often rather pop into the chemist's and purchase a well known product and so save the time of the overworked doctors and, in the long run, relieve the Health Service of a certain amount of outgoings. It is with pleasure that the following may be quoted from their letter of May 25:

As to your point about living accommodation over the shops; maisonettes will be provided over the shops, thus if any application is made by a chemist for a shop with a dispensing service with a specific need for living accommodation, it will be made available. The valuer assures me he will do his utmost to secure this service for the estate.

It is felt this information will be of some consequence to your readers, particularly as about 1,400 homes are already occupied. By the time the shop is ready well over 2,000 families will be in residence.

DONALD SAUNDERS, *Chairman,  
Abbey Estate Tenants' Association,  
London, S.E.2*

### Election Candidates' Thanks

SIR.—I wish to thank those members of the Pharmaceutical Society who voted for me in the recent Council election, and for their renewed expression of confidence. I am deeply conscious of the honour given to me, and of the responsibility Council member-

ship carries. I pledge myself, as on former occasions, to work for the betterment of the profession as a whole.

J. C. BLOOMFIELD,  
Portsmouth.

SIR.—I greatly appreciate the support of fellow pharmacists whose votes have resulted in my election to the Council. May I not only thank them, but also assure them of my intention to serve the interests of my chosen profession to the best of my ability.

A. R. G. CHAMINGS,  
Horsham, Sussex.

SIR.—Will you kindly convey my thanks to all those who honoured me with their votes in the recent Council election.

STANLEY DURHAM,  
Sheffield, 7.

SIR.—May I thank all who voted for me, both nationally and in the West Country. I enjoyed the last three years immensely, and the experience gained cannot be taken from me. There's always another time.

H. JARVIS GRAVES,  
Exmouth

SIR.—I would like to express my sincere thanks to those members who voted for me in the recent Council election. It is very gratifying that on the first occasion so many should have honoured me with their confidence.

T. P. MARTIN,  
Cardiff

SIR.—May I, through the columns of the *C. & D.*, thank all members who voted for me in the recent Council election, and assure them that I will do all in my power to implement the points made in my statement of policy.

H. RIDEHALGH,  
Bournemouth.

### Appreciated

I... have retired from business but do not wish to discontinue my subscription to the *C. & D.*... Long live the *C. & D.*—S.C.J.

## INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION

### A combined exhibition in London

A MULTI-MEASURING electronic recorder, giving records of dissolved oxygen, dissolved hydrogen, residual hydrazine, pH, and electrical conductivity was one of the instruments illustrating trends at the Instruments, Electronics and Automation exhibition held recently in London. It was on the stand of the CAMBRIDGE INSTRUMENT CO., LTD., 13 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Automation also entered into the exhibit of BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON), LTD., Freshwater Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex, who were showing, among other things their Auto-titrator (burette and motorised pipette types) and a complete range of apparatus for chromatography and microchemistry; and into the display of NEVILLE BROWN & CO., LTD., 77 Newman Street, London, W.1, where some of the emphasis was on automatic photographic equipment. Electrical heating mantles, distillation and extraction apparatus and precision brazing equipment were among items demonstrated by ELECTRO-THERMAL ENGINEERING, LTD., 270 Neville Road, London, E.7, who have

recently added to their range electronic thermometers and diagnostic apparatus for medical use and electronic measuring instruments for laboratories. Electronic instruments of foreign manufacture, some of them unique, were included by GRIFFIN & GEORGE (SALES), LTD., Ealing Road, Alperton, Wembley, among the wide range of instruments, apparatus and laboratory furniture in which they are accepted specialists. Electronic equipment was also shown by ARDENTE ACOUSTIC LABORATORIES, LTD., 8 Minerva Road, London, N.W.10; ECKO ELECTRONICS, LTD., Ecko Works, Southend-on-Sea; and SANGAMO WESTON, LTD., Enfield, Middlesex; transistor batteries and power packs by EVER READY CO. (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Hercules Place, London, N.7; and electrical pressure-sensitive tapes by SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. The interchangeable laboratory glassware in which QUICKFIT & QUARTZ, LTD., Stone, Staffs, have long specialised was demonstrated in assemblies for nitrogen determinations, freeze-drying, extrac-

tion, etc. Convenience was the keynote at the stand of ANALYTICAL MEASUREMENTS, LTD., The Quadrant, Richmond, Surrey, who were featuring a pocket pH meter complete with probe unit, buffer and potassium chloride solution, for analytical purposes. The thermometers which they manufacture for many purposes and various industries were shown by G. H. ZEAL, LTD., Morden Road, London, S.W.19; and BRITISH ROTOTHERM CO., LTD., displayed the indicating thermometers in which they specialise. Deionisers for preparing pure water were prominent on the stand of ELGA PRODUCTS, LTD., Lane End, Bucks; visual colour-measuring apparatus of many types on the stand of TINTOMETER, LTD., Waterloo Road, Salisbury, Wilts; and equipment and materials for document copying on the stand of ILFORD, LTD., Ilford, Essex. As a safe and reliable method of space heating, whether for industrial or domestic use, JAMES A. JOBLING & CO., LTD., Sunderland, were showing their glass panels coated with electrically conducting film for use as heaters.



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

ESTABLISHED 1859

## Overseas Trade in April

APRIL exports of drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations from the United Kingdom at £4,175,323 were a record for any month and it was the first time that the shipments went over the £4-millions mark. Exports of vitamins, antibiotics other than penicillin, ointments and liniments, as well as proprietary medicines were substantially above the level of previous months. The remainder of the items for which statistics are published

EXPORTS	VALUE
Drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations (total) ... ... ... ... ...	4,175,323
Vitamins ... ... ... ... ...	285,684
Penicillin salts ... ... ... ... ...	70,145
Penicillin injections ... ... ... ... ...	49,580
Penicillin tablets, ointments, etc. ... ... ... ...	76,017
Antibiotics other than penicillin ... ... ... ...	651,531
Alkaloids ... ... ... ... ...	133,928
Aspirin ... ... ... ... ...	111,365
Antihistamines ... ... ... ... ...	80,703
Antipaludics ... ... ... ... ...	86,340
Barbiturates ... ... ... ... ...	72,101
Liver extracts ... ... ... ... ...	9,650
Ointments and liniments ... ... ... ... ...	148,455
Insulin ... ... ... ... ...	63,415
Hormone and gland preparations ... ... ... ...	68,879
Sulphonamides ... ... ... ... ...	142,394
Proprietary medicines ... ... ... ... ...	1,201,760
Other medicines, unclassified ... ... ... ...	876,557
Glycerin ... ... ... ... ...	30,195
Acetone ... ... ... ... ...	24,451
Citric Acid ... ... ... ... ...	49,646
Salicylates ... ... ... ... ...	16,897
Perfumery and toilet preparations	
Lipstick, face powder, etc. ... ... ... ...	313,281
Dentifrices ... ... ... ...	215,859
Toilet soaps ... ... ... ... ...	299,469
Synthetic detergents ... ... ... ... ...	534,052
IMPORTS	£
Vitamins ... ... ... ... ...	34,572
Antibiotics ... ... ... ... ...	222,699
Alkaloids ... ... ... ... ...	67,813
Proprietary medicines ... ... ... ...	19,803
Unclassified medicines ... ... ... ...	110,439
Borax ... ... ... ... ...	123,898
Iodine ... ... ... ... ...	47,334
Menthol ... ... ... ... ...	51,377
Essential oils	
Bergamot ... ... ... ... ...	22,491
Citronella ... ... ... ... ...	48,119
Clove ... ... ... ... ...	394
Geranium ... ... ... ... ...	53,859
Lavender ... ... ... ... ...	21,234
Lemon ... ... ... ... ...	67,963
Orange ... ... ... ... ...	23,680
Peppermint ... ... ... ... ...	52,928
Unclassified ... ... ... ... ...	165,601

(see table) were at recent levels or slightly above the average.

Exports of prepared medicines to Australia—as usual the largest market—contributed £441,120 and to Nigeria, £266,994. Those to the United States at £208,596 brought that country's total for four months to close on £700,000 against £400,000 in the same period of 1959. The Irish Republic's purchases at £117,913 during April were much lower than in April 1959 (£171,220) but the total for the year remains about the same as before. Of the countries in the Common Market, Western Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy showed an increase in April compared with April 1959 and in the "Outer Seven," Sweden and Switzerland increased their purchases. Total imports of prepared medicines were slightly above the monthly average due to higher imports of antibiotics which in April accounted for £223,000 against £39,000 in April 1959.

Dealing with the country's trade as a whole exports in April were valued at £307.3 millions, re-exports at £11.5 millions, both f.o.b., and imports at £373.5 millions, c.i.f.

## A Bigger and Better List

WITH the issue of the second Quarterly Price List, which went out on May 31 to reach subscribers on June 1, we may own up with all appropriate penitence but complete candour to the shortcomings of the first. For the very size of the new list will demonstrate to every user how much bigger it is than its predecessor, and he will not be long using it before he finds it also better. One modification we did not expect to have to make, and found it rather a scramble to get through without delaying publication, was to indicate those items subject to poisons control which are now in Schedule 4A and those in Schedule 4B, and other changes brought about by the new regulations. However, most pharmacists will agree that the effort was necessary and highly valuable at the present juncture. Many errors have been corrected and if any others have crept in we hope users of the list will not assume we shall spot them ourselves but will notify us of them whenever they find them.

Although it is not proposed to make a radical change in the method of dealing with changes between now and the next issue in September, they will, in the week in which they first appear in the Cumulative Price List, be more prominently identified than heretofore.

We thank many subscribers for suggestions. Some have been adopted but many others have not been practicable for reasons that have been explained to those making them—we hope to their satisfaction. Needless to say, we shall continue to look for ways in which we can improve the service.

### A COVER FOR THE LIST

Flexible transparent plastic slip-on covers for the QUARTERLY PRICE LIST are now available, price 5s. each post free. The covers provide protection for the list however much use it is put to. Order, with remittance, should be sent to:—

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST  
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST,  
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## Onward from Galen

### A CURRENT CAUSERIE

WHILE the 180-200 representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society's Branches were discussing the thirty-one motions on the agenda for the annual meeting in Bloomsbury, a similar meeting of doctors was taking place about a quarter of a mile away. The British Medical Association had called a special representative meeting at which nearly 500 doctors from all over the United Kingdom were faced with an agenda of 181 motions. The principal purpose of the meeting was to approve the acceptance of the Government's offer on pay following the report of the Royal Commission on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (C. & D., February 22, p. 227), and that the representatives duly did. A proposal to reject the Minister's pay offer, while accepting the report as a basis for negotiations, was defeated. Several motions suggesting that payments offered retrospectively to practitioners were inadequate, and calling for more, were also rejected. The chairman of the council (Dr. S. Wand) said he believed that the Government had quite fairly agreed to accept all the Royal Commission's recommendations—"although it cannot have found many of them to its great liking." The position now was that they accepted the report, or they got nothing, or they fought. "If the situation arises in which these assurances are broken . . . the profession would not be powerless either in its own house or the country at large." Recalling that the council had expressed the view that the commission's report could bring in "a new era" for doctors, he added: "It may be such an era will be a little less exciting but it will certainly be more dignified and more rewarding." The proposal made by the Commission, and accepted by the Ministry of Health, that a sum of £½ million should be set aside each year for "family doctors of outstanding ability" might cause many headaches to those asked to decide the recipients. A number of doctors would like the whole idea to be dropped, and several resolutions opposing any kind of differential payment were put to the meeting. The matter was eventually referred to a working party, which is to report to another special meeting in the autumn. A leader writer in the *Guardian* asks why it should be left to the doctors to decide among themselves how £½ million a year of public money should be shared out. The Minister of Health had to approve any such proposals, but the Government might take the initiative in putting forward suggestions. It was a matter in which the public is directly interested, and Parliament should keep a close eye on how the money was spent.



ANY discussion on the relative merits of medicine and mesmerism in restoring a sick person to health would no doubt have found the authoress Harriet Martineau very much on the side of the latter. A sudden collapse while touring Venice brought about the temporary collapse of her meteoric career. She had to retire from the London scene she had illuminated by brilliant political writing, and become instead a "Victorian sofa dweller" in remote Tynemouth. Almost deaf since the age of twenty, Miss Martineau had nevertheless written herself into prominence, gaining in the process the powerful friendship of cabinet ministers, even though conversations with her had to be carried on through an ear trumpet. In 1838, when she was thirty-six, an ovarian cyst robbed her of health, position and influence. Loss of strength was accompanied by "great failure of nerve and spirits," which she nevertheless refused to allow to interfere with travel and work. During 1839 she visited Venice, where she suffered "sharp abdominal pains, disturbing discharges and severe nervousness," records her most recent biographer, R. K. Webb, in "Harriet Martineau, A Radical Victorian" (Heinemann, 35s.). A Venetian doctor, though not allowed to make an examination, diagnosed prolapse of the uterus and polypous

tumours. Later, at Newcastle, her brother-in-law Dr. Greenhow treated her, and the tumours were removed. Nothing, however, could be done about the uterine condition. Dr. Greenhow prescribed morphine, which Miss Martineau took in careful doses. Sir Charles Clarke, a famous gynaecologist, recommended an iodine ointment which she would not use at all, and her doctor relative suggested an iodine tonic, which she found helpful. Despite treatment, she had within three years to take to a couch. Digestive, throat and internal afflictions were regular experiences, but she drew from them the inspiration to write a best seller: "Life in the Sickroom." "A pioneer in the regions of pain," she was almost coming to enjoy it, when mesmerism "cured" her disabilities. But her account of hypnotic healing—"freedom from drugs," as Dr. Samuel Brown termed it in the *Westminster Review*—was "physical puritanism, a turning away from drugs, emphasis on natural foods, fresh air and cleanliness." Harriet's devotion to mesmerism brought attacks from the *Lancet*, though support from some doctors. Carlyle considered her mad, yet she sometimes wrote six leaders a week for the *Daily News*. However the recovery could be accounted for otherwise than by mesmerism. Temporary quiescence of the cyst had occurred, but illness came again, and for years before her death she was confined to the house. After death in 1876, aged seventy-three, autopsy showed a huge, pear-shaped tumour 12 in. in one diameter, 10 in. in the other.

"It is the home market volume which creates the opportunities to develop exports, any artificial restriction of this volume will have an adverse effect on our competitive position overseas." Mr. S. Roberts (managing director, Hoover, Ltd.), at the annual meeting of shareholders of the company.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Monthly meeting of Council

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland met in Londonderry on May 26, Mr. A. Templeton, vice-president presiding. Also present were Messrs. R. M. Watson (treasurer), H. G. Campbell, S. E. Campbell, W. P. Ewart, J. Gordon, G. E. McIlhagger, D. Moore and W. J. Thornton. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. J. Caldwell (president), W. H. Boyd, N. C. Cooper, H. W. Gamble, W. S. Hall, J. Kerr, F. R. Moore, H. F. Moore, C. A. Quinn, P. R. Shinner, W. C. Tate, Professor O. L. Wade and Dr. R. G. R. Bacon. Mr. TEMPLETON said that the president had asked him to express regret to the Londonderry and Strabane Chemists' Association that he was not able to be at the meeting. The members would be pleased to know that both Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Gamble were making good progress.

Referring to the death of Mr. C. W. Young (senior lecturer in pharmaceutics, College of Technology, Belfast), Mr. Templeton said they had all lost a valued friend. Mr. Young, who occupied the position for more than thirty years, had not spared himself in helping students and pharmacists throughout Northern Ireland. It was hard to realise that one who was so active and enjoyed life so much was gone from their midst. The members stood in silence as a token of respect. The secretary was instructed to convey the Council's sympathy to Mr. Young's sister.

A letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs was read, informing the Council that the Minister had appointed Mr. W. Woodside, B.Sc.(Pharm.), M.P.S., to take the place of Mr. Young as internal examiner in forensic pharmacy at the Society's June examinations.

An application from Margaret Jane Deane (née McClure), Ishlan, Daisy Hill, Newry, co. Down, for the restoration of her name to the Register was granted.

It was agreed that a small committee should look into the possibility of issuing a new poisons guide and extended poisons schedule.

# UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA

Publication of a sixteenth edition

T. D. WHITTET, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A.

UNTIL recently the publication of a new edition of the United States Pharmacopeia gave a strong indication of what drugs could be expected to be added to subsequent editions of the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex. That is no longer the case. The policy of revising those volumes every five years, with addenda during the interim period, has resulted in the inclusion in them of many new drugs so soon as or, in some cases in advance of, the U.S.P. Nevertheless, the new edition of the U.S.P. is of interest to British pharmacists, and a study of its contents reveals preparations that are likely to become official here in the future.

The general style of the volume is little changed from that of the previous edition except that a two-column format has been adopted for about one-third of the book to keep the bulk within reasonable limits. Space has also been saved by combining in one monograph two or more articles that were listed separately in the U.S.P. XV. For example, that for adsorbed diphtheria toxoid covers three preparations used for identical purposes but differing in method of manufacture and which in the previous edition had three separate monographs.

There are 908 monographs, covering 799 pages, and some of the items in the section "Adjuncts and Clinical Reagents" previously appeared in the monograph section of the U.S.P. XV. The new section includes adjuncts and reagents used in medicine but not on the person of the patient, though of such a nature as to be closely associated with drugs so used. The standards for them have the same force and effect as those of the monograph section. Items in the section are absorbable dusting powder, used as a lubricant for surgeons' gloves; blood grouping and typing sera for typing the blood of donors and recipients prior to transfusions; carbon dioxide absorbants for removal of carbon dioxide from air that is to be rebreathed; filtering media used as aids to pharmaceutical filtration; and thromboplastin as an aid in determining the clotting time of blood.

Another new feature is a list of eighty-one U.S.P. XVI interim admissions. The contents of the section are articles approved for admission but for which monographs could not be completed by press time. It is somewhat surprising to find in the list numerous substances that have had B.P. or B.P.C. standards for some time, for example chlorambucil, dapsone and silicone (dimethicone in the B.P.C.).

A total of 159 articles dealt with in the U.S.P. XV have been omitted from the new edition.

## Additions

The majority of the additions are already known in Britain, and many are included in the B.P. or B.P.C. There are, however, several substances that have not yet achieved official recognition in this country. Prominent among them are four radioactive materials—radioiodinated serum albumin, used in the determination of blood volume and of cardiac output; radiogold solution, a sterile pyrogen-free, stabilised radioactive solution of colloidal gold, used as a suppressant for neoplastic tissues; radiocyanocobalamin, a radioactive preparation of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> used as a diagnostic agent in pernicious anaemia; and sodium radiochromate, used for the estimation of blood volume.

Pharmaceutical aids include aluminium monostearate as a suspending agent, calcium cyclamate (Sucaryl) and calcium saccharin as sweetening agents. Sorbitol solution is used as a vehicle, humectant and sweetener. Diethyltoluamide is used as an arthropod repellent.

Several of the new products are antiseptics, including

two sulphonamides — sulphamethoxypridazine (Kynex, Lederkyne and Midicel) and acetyl sulphisoxazole, the acetyl derivative of sulphafurazole (Gantrisin). Sodium glucosulphone (Promin) is a sulphone derivative related to dapsone and solapsone.

Nitrofurantoin is well-known in Britain as Furadantin, used as a urinary antiseptic. Another two are quarternary ammonium compounds used as local antiseptics—cetylpyridinium chloride (Ceepryl chloride) and methylbenzethonium chloride (Diaparene chloride). Nystatin (Mycostatin) was the first antibiotic used clinically for fungal disease. Bismuth sodium triglycollamate (Bistromate) is used as a treponemicide in the treatment of certain forms of syphilis and some dermatological conditions, whilst selenium sulphide (included in the shampoo Selsun) is used for the treatment of seborrhœic dermatitis. Hydroxystilbamidine isethionate is used as a local antiseptic, especially for burns, and hydroxychloroquine sulphate (Plaquenil) is given internally as a suppressant for lupus erythematosus.

Another group of new products is that containing the diagnostic agents. Azuresin (Diagnex blue) is used as a test for achlorhydria; chloridised oil (Iodochlorol), used for hysterosalpingography, is similar to iodised oil but contains a smaller proportion of iodine. Iodophenoic acid (Teridax) is used orally for cholecystography; and sodium diprotrizoate is an agent for intravenous urography.

Methylglucamine diatrizoate (present in Urografin) is also used for intravenous urography, whilst the iodipamide of methylglucamine (Biligrain intravenous) is an intravenous cholecystographic agent. Betazole hydrochloride (Histalog) is a histamine analogue less toxic than the parent substance; it is used in place of histamine as a diagnostic agent for gastric secretion and is said to cause fewer side effects. The compound may stimulate secretion of hydrochloric acid when histamine has failed. Edrophonium chloride (Tensilon) can be used as a diagnostic agent for myasthenia gravis or as an antagonist for curare, etc.

## Hormone Preparations

Several of the new monographs are for hormone preparations. Deoxycorticosterone trimethylacetate (Percorten M Crystules) is a prolonged-action preparation that may replace implants for the treatment of Addison's disease. Testosterone cyclopentenylpropionate and enanthate are prolonged action androgens. The latter is present in Primodian-depôt and Primoteston-depôt. Corticotrophin zinc hydroxide sterile suspension has a full monograph, whereas in the B.P. the suspension is just mentioned in the general monograph. Sodium liothyronine (Tertroxin) is the thyroid hormone, which is more active than thyronine sodium. Although it was discovered in Great Britain it is not yet included in the B.P. or B.P.C.

Vitamin preparations include phytomenadione (present in Mephyan and Konakion) and vitamin K<sub>1</sub> which has been found to be more effective than the menaphthone derivatives as an antagonist to the dicoumarol group of anticoagulants. Warfarin sodium is a newly included example of latter type of drug. Calcium leucovorin, the calcium salt of folic acid, is a powerful antidote to the folic-acid antagonists. It is especially useful for counteracting their toxic effects when they are used in the treatment of leukaemia. Methotrexate, formerly known as amethopterin, which is now U.S.P., is an example of a folic-acid antagonist.

Dihydrotachysterol is related to vitamin D and is described as a hypercalcæmia-producing steroid. The compound was formerly thought to have no vitamin-D-like activity, but recent research by Professor Dent at University

College Hospital has shown that it has such activity and is effective in certain cases of rickets resistant to calciferol and vitamin D<sub>3</sub>.

Drugs acting on the central nervous system include prochlorperazine (Stemetil) with both antiemetic and tranquillising actions; and diphenylhydantoin, the base of the anticonvulsant official in the B.P. as phenytoin sodium. Thiethyl sodium is a thiobarbiturate intravenous anaesthetic on the market in America as Surital; whilst benoxinate (Dorsicaine) hydrochloride is a local anaesthetic. Cyclopentolate (Cyclogyl) and hydroxyamphetamine (Paradrine) hydrochlorides are sympathomimetic drugs for ophthalmic use.

Biological products include influenza vaccine and anti-haemophilia plasma. Among the interim admissions are amphotericin B (Fungizone) the antifungal antibiotic for systemic use; dichlorphenamide (Daranide) a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor used in the treatment of glaucoma; dithianazine iodide (Telmid) a so-called broad-spectrum anthelmintic; gitalin, one of the glycosides of digitalis purpurea; kanamycin sulphate (Kannasyn) an antibiotic with a similar range of activity to that of neomycin but less toxic; and propoxyphene hydrochloride (B.P. approved

name dextropropoxyphene) an analgesic not yet available here.

New derivatives of established drugs include the sodium succinates of chloramphenicol, hydrocortisone and prednisolone, and the acetonide of triamcinolone. Monographs for no fewer than four salts of erythromycin are included.

The long list of deletions includes several old galenical preparations such as acacia mucilage, benzoin tincture, liver extracts, etc. Both chlortetracycline and oxytetracycline and their preparations are deleted, as are mersalyl, nikethamide, methamphetamine, the quinine and quinidine salts, Congo red and urea.

Difference in the titles of several drugs between U.S.P., B.P. and B.P.C. are again a noticeable feature, and it is once again evident that there should be consultation between the two Commissions to agree on common nomenclature. In some examples the U.S.P. name is better and in others less good than the British, and a satisfactory compromise should not be difficult to reach.

An interesting feature of the U.S.P. is that each copy has an official coupon with code number and printed card to be sent to the Commission so as to obtain a copy of each Supplement free as issued.

## HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

### A NEW GRADE: JOURNEYMAN?

THE greatest problem confronting the hospital pharmacist at this time of the year is that of staffing his department through the holiday period. That problem has become a hardy annual, and so far no serious attempt has been made by the Ministry to solve it. The salary increase in January, welcome as it was, still left a large gap between the commencing salaries for juniors in the hospital service and those in other branches of pharmacy, and there is as yet no indication of an influx of pharmacists into the service. One can sympathise with the point of view that has been expressed by the management side of the Whitley Council that inflated locum fees are a hindrance to recruitment of permanent staff, but the present inflexibility shown in keeping the minimum permitted fee at £18 18s., and for three weekly periods only, is stupid in the extreme. There can be few cases where holidays do not extend over much longer periods. If it is believed that, in hospitals with a large establishment, holiday absences can be covered by "spreading the load" over the remaining staff, the belief is quite a mistaken one, for most of us are already depleted to danger point before the holidays begin. Moreover, the unfair burden placed upon remaining staff, especially when they have the worry of supervising students and junior assistants-in-dispensing, has only the effect of driving them in turn to seek other employment. The difficulty has continued for so many years that one despairs of any spontaneous improvement, and it is high time the matter received radical attention.

#### *The Real Answer*

Fundamentally, the use of locums except in real emergencies is unhealthy for the service. The real answer is to have sufficient permanent staff to cover temporary shortages. Obviously, in small hospitals, it is uneconomic to employ three pharmacists throughout the year if two can normally cope with the work. It is here that the group system becomes important. The group pharmacist has the responsibility of deploying staff throughout the group, and it is not unreasonable to suggest that one "extra" could be permanently engaged as a peripatetic to help wherever the need is most acute.

One wonders, however, whether even that solution is practical in view of the continuing shortage, and it may be that arrangements should be made at Regional level. The employment of "relief" pharmacists by the Regional

Board may be one way of solving the problem. Pharmacists engaged in such service would be expected to be of "senior" status, since they would need to have sufficient experience to fit them to meet a wide variety of working conditions. Also, since their movements would be directed over a fairly wide area, they would be entitled to travel and subsistence allowances, which are not payable to the present locums. That would create conditions more nearly approaching those offered to locums in retail pharmacy, and might well interest some young pharmacists who enjoy varied work and are not tied by family responsibilities to one location. Such pharmacists would acquire an experience that would rapidly fit them for promotion to chiefs' posts and make them valuable members of Regional Advisory Committees.

One of the most distressing features of the present state of affairs is that too often the locums one does manage to find are not really interested in the service and show little sense of appreciation of the work for its own sake. Indeed, their loyalty is so slight that they may readily quit just when the need for them is greatest. Such flitting in and out of port, usually not staying long enough to learn the layout of the department, throws extra strain on the loyalty of the permanent staff. Permanent employees of the Regional Board would have a greater sense of responsibility and would not create the feelings of irritation that are sometimes aroused by the "locums."

A further advantage of the suggestion would be that the Regional Board would itself be involved in it, and its officers would be made aware, by practical experience, of the needs of the region. At the present time individual hospital pharmacists, and even group chiefs, feel that they are struggling unaided against heavy odds. Nobody seems to care whether the pharmacy runs efficiently or not. The Hospital Management Committee secretary, faced with a blank refusal of further help from the Ministry, feels that he can do no more, and hopes that the problem, like many others on his desk, will solve itself if left long enough. In any case he feels impotent to defy the Ministry's ruling and engage staff to do the work regardless of the threats from auditors and Ministry officials. Perhaps the Regional Board, having a little more flexibility in its finances and having an overall responsibility for maintaining an efficient service would be able to make the necessary modifications to effect adequate staffing.

# NEW FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS

## "A Normal Delivery"

*Camera Talks*, 23 Denmark Place, London, W.C.2. 35-mm. filmstrip. Colour. Each part, with teaching notes, £2 12s. 6d.

PRODUCED under the supervision of Dr. J. M. Holmes (resident obstetrician at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital), the strip is in three parts, the first dealing with antenatal care; the second and third with delivery. The strip is already in use in hospitals and public health departments.

## Nutritional Values

*Camera Talks*, 23 Denmark Place, London, W.C.2. Filmstrip. 35-mm. Colour.

SUPERVISED by the chief dietitian at University College Hospital, and the Information Bureau of Vitamins, Ltd., the strip provides factual material about diet. Foods are dealt with by categories—protein, minerals (calcium, iron, etc.), vitamins and water—and it is explained how each plays a part in maintaining health, growth, healing, reproduction and vitality. Illustrations tell which foods give the essential nutrients.

## Atheroma

*Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd.*, medical films division, Slough, Bucks. 16 mm. Sound. Colour. 25 minutes.

THE film features Dr. H. M. Sinclair, Magdalen College, Oxford, who explains his views on some of the problems of fatty acids and their effect on serum cholesterol. With the aid of laboratory demonstrations and diagrams, Dr. Sinclair shows how some foods increase chronic degenerative diseases, and suggests that particular phospholipids correct dietetic insufficiencies. In that way the film presents the subject effectively to those concerned with cases of atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease.

## Understanding Aggression

**R.H.R. PRODUCTIONS AND CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION for Ministry of Health.** Hire through Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W.3. 16 mm. and 35 mm. 23 minutes. Black and white.

PART of the business of growing up is to learn how to direct aggression into socially useful channels. In a psychiatric hospital one of the problems of the medical and nursing staff is to help patients to do that. The Ministry of Health has had the film primarily for teaching psychiatric nurses; it is suitable also for general trained nurses (and for students during psychiatric secondment) and other appropriate professional audiences.

## The Management of Anticoagulant Therapy

*Evans Medical, Ltd.*, Speke, Liverpool, 24. 16-mm. Colour. Sound (optical sound track). 18½ minutes.

THE film is designed to emphasise the elementary and fundamental principles of anticoagulant therapy for medical students in the early stages of their clinical training. The treatment of the theme represents a certain departure from traditional medical film techniques and in the field with which it deals, that should facilitate its acceptance as a teaching film. With some daring it is tied quite unequivocally to the company's own speciality Dindavan.

## Hospital Team in Action

**SAMARITAN FILMS** (through Central Office of Information) for *Ministry of Health*. Hire through Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3. Two reels. 16 mm. 16 minutes, colour.

MADE at St. James' Hospital, Balham, London, S.W.12, the film was made for the purpose of interesting young girls in the opportunities offered by the hospital service. It shows some of the careers available (a number of them also of interest to boys). Intended chiefly for use in schools in conjunction with talks on nursing and other hospital careers, the film is also of value to Parent-Teacher Associations, etc. It shows that those who work in hospital, whatever their chosen career, are members of a team.

Johnny is brought into hospital by his brother, obviously very ill. The resources of the hospital are mobilised—first to find out what is wrong with him and then to get him well again. The parts played by the radiographer and the medical laboratory technicians in confirming the medical diagnosis (acute osteomyelitis) are shown; the work of the chief pharmacist and his assistants is explained; something of the dietitian's problems, and the help given in Johnny's treatment by the occupational therapist and the physiotherapist are demonstrated.

## The Griseofulvin Story

*Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.*, Greenford, Middlesex. Running time, 21 minutes. 16 mm. Colour. Sound.

THE discovery and development in Britain of an antibiotic that has changed the outlook of dermatologists towards fungus infections of the skin is told beginning in 1939 when Raistrick, Oxford and Simonart isolated from a penicillium culture a substance which they named "griseofulvin." Some years later, another research group identified a "curling factor" among antifungal substances which they were studying, and later recognised that it was the griseofulvin of Raistrick.

The film continues with the work carried out at the research division of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., at Stoke Poges, Bucks, where a pilot plant was set up for production of crude griseofulvin for horticultural use. First trials of griseofulvin against ringworm and similar complaints in man proved disappointing when the antibiotic was applied topically. However, Dr. Gentles, a medical mycologist at the University of Glasgow, studying the incidence among miners of athlete's foot, was in touch with the Glaxo research workers and, having been impressed by the non-toxicity and in vitro potency of griseofulvin, he gave it by mouth to guinea pigs infected with ringworm. The film demonstrates how his experiment proved successful in pointing the way to the use of griseofulvin in human infections. In fact griseofulvin is shown in the film as having reached medicine through a chain of painstaking research, which in its various stages involved studies in plants, animals and humans. It closes with a short review of results obtained in ringworm of the scalp and nails, as well as some tropical conditions, and in resistant *Trichophyton rubrum* cases.

## MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

### ANTIVIRAL COMPOUND AGAINST SMALLPOX

THE need for a specific antiviral chemotherapeutic agent in the treatment of smallpox, especially in territories like Burma, where deaths from the disease are numerous, led Bauer and Sadler (*Lancet*, 1960, 1, 1110) to examine certain derivatives of isatin  $\beta$ -thiosemicarbazone for their protective effects. They found that infant mice injected with 100 LD<sub>50</sub> of alastrim virus could be protected against death and the development of encephalitis by treatment with N-ethyl-isatin  $\beta$ -thiosemicarbazone at a dose level of 5 mgm. per kilo. The compound has a low toxicity and a therapeutic index greater than 2,000, suggesting that it may be of value in treating smallpox in man.

### SKIN IRRITATION BY SOAP

EVEN in the absence of free alkali, fatty-acid soaps are strongly alkaline in aqueous solution. In attempts to obtain a soap truly neutral in aqueous solution weaker bases have been tried, notably triethanolamine. One such soap, Neutrogena (prepared from edible beef tallow, 26 per cent.; coconut oil, 15 per cent.; castor oil, 11 per cent.; and stearic acid, 48 per cent.) has been investigated for its skin-irritant effect by Bettley and Donoghue (*British Journal of Dermatology*, February), who similarly investigated potassium and triethanolamine palmitates. They found all three to give, in patch tests, fewer irritant reactions than ordinary toilet soaps. Teepol gave fewer irritant reactions than any soap, but became somewhat more irritant when made alkaline. The authors suggest that the irritancy of soap, though partly due to its fatty-acid content, may also depend upon its power of penetrating the epidermal layer.

## GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1960

### PRELUDIN Tablongets

MANUFACTURER: Boehringer Products division, Pfizer, Ltd., 137 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets each containing 50 mgm. of phenmetrazine hydrochloride in a specially granulated form to provide sustained release of active ingredient.

INDICATIONS: Obesity and overweight associated with: Diabetes mellitus; heart disease; hypertension; pregnancy; post-partum period; menopause; amputations; arthritis; pre-operative preparation; pre-and post-puberty.

DOSAGE: One on rising.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 100.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1960. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1960

### INTRAVAL

#### sodium suppositories

MANUFACTURER: May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DISTRIBUTOR: Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DESCRIPTION: Suppositories, each containing 125 mgm., 250 mgm. or 500 mgm. of thiopentone sodium.

INDICATIONS: Pre-anesthetic medication in children.

DOSAGE: Given rectally 15-30 minutes before anaesthesia in a dosage of 20 mgm. per kilo. body weight.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of five suppositories of 125-mgm., 250-mgm. or 500-mgm. strength.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1960.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.1, S.4A.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1960

### PASINAH-302

MANUFACTURER: A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White dry-closure cachets each containing 2 gm. of sodium aminosalicylate and 50 mgm. of isoniazid.

INDICATIONS: All forms of tuberculosis caused by mycobacteria sensitive to both drugs.

DOSAGE: Three cachets twice daily or two cachets three times daily.

HOW SUPPLIED: In thirty daily units of six cachets in tin of 180 and tin of 540.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1960.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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### HUMATIN

MANUFACTURER: Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Capsules each containing the equivalent of 250 mgm. of paromomycin as the sulphate. Paromomycin is a white amorphous stable water-soluble antibiotic obtained from culture filtrates of *Streptomyces rimosus*, *forma paromomycinus*.

INDICATIONS: Intestinal amoebiasis and other intestinal infections including those due to unidentified pathogens. Has been used for the suppression of nitrogen forming bacteria in the gut of patients suffering from hepatic coma and is suggested for the inhibition of intestinal flora prior to bowel surgery.

DOSAGE: 12.5-50 mgm. per lb. of body weight daily in divided doses according to condition being treated.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of sixteen capsules.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1960.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

NOTES: Paromomycin combines high anti-amoebic and antibacterial activity with low oral toxicity.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1960

### CAMYNA

MANUFACTURER: Boehringer Products division, Pfizer, Ltd., 137 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: A lotion (a slightly acid flesh-tinted suspension, containing 0.1 per cent.) and a tincture (a slightly acid nearly colourless alcoholic solution containing 0.5 per cent.) of 4-hydroxy-2-oxo-benzothiophenone.

INDICATIONS: All forms of acne.

DOSAGE: Lotion applied at night; tincture dabbed on at intervals during the day.

HOW SUPPLIED: Lotion in plastic and tincture in glass bottles each containing 20 mils.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1960.

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### PASKALIUM

MANUFACTURER: Glenwood Laboratories, Ltd., 21 Jockeys Fields, London, W.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets each containing 0.5 gm. of potassium para-aminosalicylate; and a powder.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of all types of tuberculosis, generally in conjunction with other tuberculostatic agents.

DOSAGE: Average daily dose is 3 gm. four times a day after meals and at bed-time.

HOW SUPPLIED: In tins containing 500 gm. or 1 lb. of powder and in bottles of 500 and 1,000 tablets.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1960.

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### APRINOX

MANUFACTURER: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham

DESCRIPTION: White tablets, each containing 2.5 mgm. (plain) or 5 mgm. (scored) of bendrofluazide. An oral diuretic, 100-200 times as potent as chlorothiazide and with a more prolonged action.

INDICATIONS: Cardiac and renal oedema (irrespective of severity) and all other cases of fluid retention, including hepatic oedema, oedema of pregnancy, premenstrual oedema, and drug-induced oedema. Hypotension.

DOSAGE: *Edema*: 5-10 mgm. daily or on alternate days initially, reducing to 5-10 mgm. once or twice weekly. *Hypertension*: 2.5 to 5 mgm. daily.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of 100 and 500.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1960.

REFERENCES: *Amer. Heart J.*, 1960, 59, 215.

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### PULVULES CO-PYRONIL

MANUFACTURER: Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

DESCRIPTION: Green and yellow capsules each containing, 15 mgm. of pyrrobutamine; 25 mgm. of phenylpyramine; and 12.5 mgm. of cyclopentamine hydrochloride. A balanced combination of a rapid-acting antihistamine, a long-acting antihistamine and a sympathomimetic drug.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of allergic reactions including: Allergic rhinitis, due to pollen and other allergens; ocular allergy associated with hay fever and similar conditions; skin allergies such as urticaria, angioneurotic oedema, atopic dermatitis and eczema; headaches associated with food or drug allergy, and certain cases of migraine.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: Usually one capsule every eight hours; if necessary the dose may be increased up to six capsules daily.

*Children*: 1-5 years, a quarter of a capsule every eight hours; 5-10 years, half a capsule every eight hours; 10-15 years, 1/2 capsule every eight hours.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of twenty-five, 100 and 1,000.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1960.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I.

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**NEUTRAPEN**

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Wellcome &amp; Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Purified injectable freeze-dried penicillinase—an enzyme obtained from cultures of *B. cereus*.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of allergic reactions to penicillin. In cases of anaphylactic shock, adrenaline and other supportive measures should be used in addition.

DOSAGE: 800,000 units dissolved in 2 mils of sterile water immediately before intramuscular injection. May be repeated, if necessary, three or four days later.

HOW SUPPLIED: In vial of 800,000 units for reconstitution before use. 2-mil of sterile water yield an isotonic solution.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1960.

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**CENTYL**

MANUFACTURER: Leo Laboratories, 223 Kensington High Street, London, W.8.

DESCRIPTION: White, uncoated tablets, each containing 2.5 mgm. or 5.0 mgm. of bendrofluazide (also known as bendroflumethiazide and benzylhydroflumethiazide).

INDICATIONS: Treatment of oedema, hypertension and various syndromes associated with sodium retention.

DOSAGE: Initially 5-10 mgm. daily, reducing to 2.5-10 mgm. once or twice weekly.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of twenty-five, 100 and 500.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1960.

NOTES: Packed in amber glass bottles and to be stored away from direct light.

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**TRESCATYL**

MANUFACTURER: May &amp; Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DISTRIBUTOR: Pharmaceutical Specialities (May &amp; Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow uncoated, scored tablets each containing 250 mgm. of ethionamide (2-ethylisothionicotinamide).

INDICATIONS: The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in patients for whom two or more of the standard antituberculosis drugs are unsuitable because of the presence of drug-resistant organisms or other contra-indications.

DOSAGE: Administered orally and always to be given with a suitable companion drug or drugs, the choice being based on the results of bacterial sensitivity testing. The dosage is 0.5-1 gm. daily, divided into two, three or four portions.

HOW SUPPLIED: In container of 250.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1960.

NOTES: Not covered by Poisons Legislation but the labels will carry the phrase "For use under medical supervision."

REFERENCES: Amer. Rev. Tuber., 1959, 79, 6.

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**ALDACTONE**

MANUFACTURER: G. D. Searle &amp; Co., Ltd., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Compression-coated yellow tablets each containing 100 mgm. of spironolactone (3-(3-oxo-7 $\alpha$ -acetylthio-17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-4-androsten-17 $\alpha$ -yl) propionic acid- $\gamma$ -lactone); a new synthetic steroid for treating resistant oedema and ascites by blocking the action of aldosterone.

INDICATIONS: The treatment of oedema and ascites in cardiac failure, cirrhosis of the liver, the nephrotic syndrome and idiopathic oedema where conventional diuretic therapy is ineffective or only partly effective.

DOSAGE: 100 mgm. four times daily for a minimum period of five days; normally prescribed in conjunction with a conventional diuretic.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of twenty and 100.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1960.

NOTES: Compression-coated tablets—not to be divided.

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**VASOME D**

MANUFACTURER: Medo-Chemicals, Ltd., 144 Fortress Road, London, N.W.5.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets, each containing 2 mgm. of aminotrate phosphate.

INDICATIONS: Angina pectoris and other conditions requiring a vasodilator effect.

DOSAGE: Two tablets four times daily before meals; the last dose should be given at bed-time.

HOW SUPPLIED: In container of fifty.

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**NITOMAN**

MANUFACTURER: Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Scored tablets each containing 25 mgm. of 3-isobutyl-1,2,3,4,6,7-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-2-oxo-benzo [a] quinolizine.

INDICATIONS: As a psychosedative for acute and chronic mental conditions.

DOSAGE: Adapted to individual requirements. Severe conditions: 4-6 tablets (100-150 mgm.) daily, increased if necessary, up to 8 tablets (200 mgm.) daily. Less severe states: 3-4 tablets (75-100 mgm.) daily. Following optimal therapeutic effect 2-3 tablets (50-75 mgm.) daily maintains therapy.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of thirty, 150 and 500.

NOTE: Should be supplied only against prescription.

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**CENSEDAL**

MANUFACTURER: May &amp; Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DISTRIBUTOR: Pharmaceutical Specialities (May &amp; Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DESCRIPTION: White scored tablets each containing 60 mgm. or 200 mgm. of 5-allyl-5-neopentylbarbituric acid.

INDICATIONS: For sedation in anxiety, tension and phobic states and in senile agitation.

DOSAGE: 60 mgm. three times daily, subsequently adjusted to meet individual requirements.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of twenty-five and 500 of either strength.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1960. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.1, S.4A.

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**NEO-NACLEX**

MANUFACTURER: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets each containing 2.5 mgm. or 5 mgm. of bendrofluazide, a benzothiadiazine derivative. The 5-mgm. tablets are scored.

INDICATIONS: For all forms of oedema due to congestive heart failure; nephrotic syndrome; cirrhosis of the liver with fluid retention; toxæmia of pregnancy; "steroid oedema"; premenstrual oedema; hypertension (alone or in conjunction with hypotensive drugs).

DOSAGE: *Initially*: 5 mgm. once daily, preferably in early morning. May be raised to 10 mgm. once or twice daily, but higher doses seldom necessary. Two to three days' rest should be allowed between each five to seven days' treatment. *Maintenance*: 2.5 mgm. once daily but up to 10 mgm. daily may be given. Intervals between doses may be gradually increased. *Hypertension*: Alone, 10-20 mgm. daily at first, then 5-15 mgm. Usually with hypotensive drugs. Initially 2.5 or 5 mgm. Neo-NaClex daily advised and dose of hypotensive may be reduced as effect develops. Continuous daily dosage necessary and with higher doses potassium supplements may be needed.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of twenty-five, 100 and 500.

NOTES: *Precautions*: Mild digestive disturbances can be avoided by taking Neo-NaClex with meals. If administration is prolonged potassium supplementation may be necessary (see dosage for hypertension). Otherwise to avoid potassium loss give intermittent therapy. Sensitivity to digitalis may be increased. Psychosis may occur in cirrhotic patients.

## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JUNE 1: Most of the export inquiries for CRUDE DRUGS during the week were for commodities not available on the spot and quotations given on a c.i.f. basis rarely brought positive results.

AGAR was quoted at 13s. 6d. per lb. (down three-halfpence). An easier tendency was noted in MENTHOL with holders of Chinese material willing to take one shilling per lb. less than previously while Brazilian in-bond material lost sixpence per lb. SENEGA was also weaker because of new crop prospects. After falling, PEPPER made some gains but prices on the week showed a net loss. Moroccan CORIANDER and FENUGREEK seeds were 2s. and 4s. per cwt. dearer respectively for shipment.

Easier per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were Formosan CITRONELLA (down three-halfpence), Madagascar CLOVE LEAF (threepence), LEMONGRASS and Brazilian PEPPERMINT (both sixpence). SANDALWOOD was dearer by 2s. 6d. per lb.

ACETONE was reduced by £6 per ton when delivered in drums and by £8 per ton for tank car lots.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Crystals. One-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ANERINE. HYDROCHLORIDE.—1-kilo, £11 15s.; 10-kilos, £11 7s. 6d. per kilo.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One-kilo, £3 12s.; 10 kilos, £3 10s. per kilo. SODIUM ASCORBATE is offered at the same prices.

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards; Granular, £56; crystals, £59 10s.; powder, £60 10s.; extra fine powder, £61 10s. per ton, all in hessian sacks. Commercial from £46 to £52 10s. per ton, as to type and packing. Dehydrated borax is £70 per ton in paper-lined hessian bags or £69 in paper bags; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for smaller quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 5 cwt., 1s. per cwt.; 3 cwt., 2s.; 1 cwt., 3s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1 ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £91; crystals, £99; powder, £96 10s.; extra-fine powder, £98 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £77 to £86 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CALCIFEROL.—B.P., 3s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—£8 per kilo.

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—25-gm. lots, £39 per gm., and 1 gm., £40.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots, 78s. per gm.

ETHER.—Per lb. in winchesters: TECHNICAL B.S.S., and SOLVENT, 5-cwt. 2s. 7d.; (4s. 1d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 2d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 9d.

FOLIC ACID.—B.P. and U.S.P., 1s. per gm. 1-kilo lots; smaller lots, up to 1s. 6d. per gm.

GLYCERIN.—Pharmaceutically pure (s.g. 1.2627):—

Annual purchases or spot lots of	Under 1 cwt.	1 cwt. and under 5-cwt.		5 cwt. and under 1 ton		1 ton and under 5 tons		5 tons and under 25 tons	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TINS									
14-lb.	281 0	276 0	272 6	268 0	265 6				
28-lb.	279 0	274 6	270 6	266 0	263 6				
56-lb.	275 0	270 6	266 6	262 0	259 6				
DRUMS									
1-cwt.	—	254 6	250 6	246 0	244 6				
2½-cwt.	—	251 6	248 0	243 6	242 0				
5-cwt.	—	—	247 6	243 0	241 6				
10-cwt.	—	—	246 6	242 0	241 0				

For 25 tons and upwards the price is from 265s. 6d. to 240s. as to containers. Bulk deliveries in tank wagons from 236s. to 237s. 6d. Technical grade glycerin, s.g. 1.2627, is 5s. per cwt. less than the above.

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID.—Per gm., 2s. 3d.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C., from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheels from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Per oz., 102s.

ICHTHAMMOL.—B.P. from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots as to origin and container.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MENAPHTHONE.—B.P., 170s. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 170s.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadiione sodium bisulphite, U.S.P.), 200s. per kilo.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Quotations (per kilo) for less than 50-kilo lots:—AMMONIATED, B.P., lump or powder, 57s. 9d.; PER-CHLORIDE, B.P., powder, 49s. 6d. and lump, 50s. 9d.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P., 56s. 9d.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P., 60s.; red B.P.C., 1949, 61s. 3d.

NICOTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo). One-kilo, 61s.; 10 kilos, 59s.; 50 kilos, 57s.

NICOTINIC ACID.—One-kilo, 39s.; 50-kilos, 36s. per kilo.

NIKEETHAMIDE.—Per kilo, 100s.

RIBOFLAVINE.—One kilo, £13 17s. 6d.; 10-kilos, £13 10s. per kilo.

SACCHARIN.—B.P.C. powder, One lb. and over, 99s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 80s. 10d. per lb. Prices include duty and carriage.

SALICYLAMIDE.—One-cwt., 6s. 9d. per lb.

SULPHOCARBOLENATES.—SODIUM PHENOSULPHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 5s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots and ZINC, B.P.C., 1949, is 5s. 6d.

SULPHUR.—(Per ton in 1-ton lots), B.P. PRECIPITATE, £112 10s.; SUBLIMED, B.P. £47 10s.; POWDER, 100 mesh, £25 10s.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. levis, ex ether, 9s. 9d. per lb.; B.P. powder, 9s. 3d. (1-cwt. lots).

TEREBINTH.—B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb.

THEOPHYLLINE.—50-kilo lots: ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 34s. 6d. per kilo and B.P.

\*Bank of England official limits. Bank rate: 5 per cent. from January 21.

33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 33s. per kilo.

THIOLYCOLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb., 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOLYCOLATE, 40 per cent. pH. 9.3 (24-lb. pack), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOLYCOLATE, pH. 9.9, 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid and subject to purchase tax.

VITAMIN A.—Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate or palmitate the price is 9½ per million i.u.

VITAMIN D<sub>2</sub>.—In oil, 2 million units per gm. the price is 2d. per million international units. Crystalline: see under calciferol.

VITAMIN E (synthetic or natural).—TOCOPHERYL ACETATE, B.P.C., 25 gm. to 100 gm., 11d. per gm.; 100 gm. to 1 kilo, 9d. per gm.; 1 kilo and under 10 kilos, £31 5s. per kilo; 10 kilos, £30 10s. per kilo. Equivalent prices for unesterified are: 1s. and 10d. per gm. and £37 and £35 10s. per kilo.

### Alcohol

BRITISH SPIRIT per proof gall.:—

Ethyl Alcohol: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac, 66 o.p.); where the number of proof gall. taken over any one year ended March 31 is 300,000 or over 3s. 10d.; 200,000 to 300,000, 3s. 10d.; 100,000 and less than 200,000, 3s. 11d.; 50,000 and less than 100,000, 3s. 11d.; 10,000 and less than 50,000, 4s. 0d.; 2,500 and less than 10,000, 4s. 0d. Prices are exclusive of duty and are for tank wagon lots. In 40-gall. drums there is a surcharge of two-pence per proof gall.

Absolute Alcohol, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 4d. for same quantities; the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.) from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Doubly Rectified Alcohol (S.V.R.) 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2½d.; and P.I. Rectified Alcohol, 96.1 per cent., 68.5 o.p., 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3½d. R. R. Absolute Alcohol (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p.), 14s. 6d. per bulk gall. net.

Duty is £10 12s. 4d. per proof gall.

### Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

Industrial Methylated spirit: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over, 5s. 8d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 1d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 3d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 8d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 2d. Strength 64 o.p., 1d. per gall.; 66 o.p. (B.P.), 1d.; 68 o.p., 3½d. more than the above rates with 74 o.p. at 6s. 6d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 0d.; 7s. 6d. and 7s. 11d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum, 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of standard toilet quality prices are from 7s. 0d. (tank wagon) for 500 gall. to 8s. 7½d. for 5-10 gall. (in drums) for 64 o.p.

Pyrnidised industrial methylated spirit: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 11d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 6s. 4d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 7½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 7s. 1d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 6d.

Mineralised methylated spirit: Strength 64 o.p. in one delivery, 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 6s. 4d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 7½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 7s. 1d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 6d.

Terms:—Deliveries free and carriage paid on returned empties; net cash.

**Crude Drugs**

ACONITE.—Spot: Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobe No. 1, 13s. 6d. per lb., in bond; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Cape primes, spot, 200s. per cwt. quoted; shipment, 197s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal, Curaçao, 500s., spot.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.:—CANADA: Spot, 22s. for paper-filtered, COPAIBA: Para scarce on the spot, small lots at 7s. 9d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 9s. 6d. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported): small parcel on spot at 24s. per lb.; B.P., 14s. 3d.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot £22 to £30 as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot rounds, 3s. 6d. per lb., shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f.

CALABAR BEANS.—Spot, 1s. 8d. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Root, 1s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot: 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder, 3s. 7½d. per lb. in bond.

CAPSICUMS.—Chinese 155s., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens, spot, 15s. 3d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f. Seeds, shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 295s. per cwt.; prompt shipment, 275s., c.i.f.; 1960 peel, June-July, 237s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Fistula*, 115s. per cwt., spot; *lignea*, 380s., duty paid.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 1s. 6½d. per lb.; rossed, 1s. 11d.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s. per lb., spot.

ELEMI.—Spot from 1s. 10½d. per lb., shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese, 5s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 6d. East European not offering.

FRANGULA.—Spot, 105s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot: French, 155s. per cwt.

GINGER.—African, spot, 170s. May-June, 165s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 205s., shipment, 182s. 6d., c.i.f. Cochin, shipment, new crop, 160s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 175s. per cwt., spot; June-July shipment, 169s., c.i.f.

HENNA.—Indian, spot, 90s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Australian light amber, 92s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. and medium amber, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. Argentine, 102s. 6d. to 105s.; Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 145s. to 150s., all per cwt. on the spot ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA.—Firmer. Matto Grosso 54s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Colombian, 53s. 6d., c.i.f. Costa Rican, 73s., c.i.f. Matto Grosso spot, 55s.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Italian 90s. per cwt., spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 gum, spot 265s. to 285s. per cwt., No. 2, 225s.

KOLA NUTS.—Jamaican for shipment, 7d. per lb., c.i.f. African, 5½d. spot and 4d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

LINSEED.—Whole, 85s. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root; Persian on the spot, 46s. 6d. per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 310s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American, 4s. 9d. per lb., spot.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 22s. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL.—Chinese, 66s. 6d. per lb., duty paid as to seller; shipment not offering. Brazilian, 53s., in bond; 53s., c.i.f.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's 12s. per

lb., spot; sound unassorted, 9s. 6d.; defectives, 7s. 8d.

NUX VOMICA.—Spot, 125s., cwt.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 2s. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 1s.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 6d.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 350s. per cwt.

PAPAIN.—Tanganyikan, 14s. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one, spot, 15s. Ceylon, No. 1 white, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; brown, 10s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT LEAVES.—Dutch whole, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 590s. cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLOM.—*Emodi*, 200s. per cwt. spot, and 185s., c.i.f., for shipment. *Peltatum*, spot value, 375s.

PYRETHRUM.—Extract, minimum, 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, 75s. per lb. for small lots.

QUASSIA.—Spot, 55s. per cwt., ex wharf.

QUILLIA.—Spot whole bark, 110s. per cwt.; crushed, 145s. Whole for shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Chinese small round from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha selecta, 147s. 6d. per lb.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Bulgarian, 120s.; Spanish, 165s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch 155s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 142s. 6d., spot sellers; shipment, 121s., c.i.f., quoted. CORIANDER.—Rumanian, 60s., duty paid; Moroccan, 47s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 50s., c.i.f.

CUMIN.—Indian, 235s., spot; Iranian, 240s., duty paid; Cyprian, 192s. 6d., c.i.f.

CUMIN.—Indian nominal at 97s. 6d., shipment, 82s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese quoted at 105s., spot; Indian, 125s., nominal. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 54s., duty paid; shipment, 35s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, only small lots available from 93s. to 97s. 6d., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 18s. 6d. per lb.

SENNA.—*Timnervely* LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q.; No. 3, 9d. PODS: manufacturing (f.a.q.), 9d. and hand-picked, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, 1s. 6d.; new crop hand-picked, 5s. to 6s.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 200s. per cwt.; No. 1, 222s. 6d.; F.O., 232s. 6d. to 282s. 6d., spot.

SQUILL.—White 85s. per cwt., spot.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s. per cwt., spot. Dutch 0·5 per cent. alkaloid 93s., c.i.f.

STYRAX.—Spot, 33s. per lb., shipment, 32s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 7s. 9d. per lb. Shipment about 7s., c.i.f. Angostura 11s.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger on spot is 105s. per cwt.; new crop, prompt shipment, 90s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: Indian (with rootlets), 130s. and Belgian, 175s. per cwt. Dutch whole (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 173s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 23s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 23s. 6d.; 56-lb., 23s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 24s.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 485s.; shipment, 480s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot 410s. in bond; shipment, 405s., c.i.f. Benguela, shipment, 380s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 450s.; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 490s. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 575s.; shipment, 570s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 830s., c.i.f. shipment, 790s., c.i.f.

**Essential and Expressed Oils**

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, 7s. 3d. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 2d., c.i.f.

ARACHIS.—Spot, 2-5-ton lots naked ex mill, £142 per ton.

BAY.—West Indian, 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 72s. 6d. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 15s. 3d. per lb. on the spot and 14s. 9d., c.i.f.

CADE.—Spanish, 3s. 6d. per lb. for drum lots.

CALAMUS.—Spot, 56s. 6d. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 1s. 8d. per lb. in bond.

CANANGA.—Spot, from 38s. to 46s. 6d. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Imported oil, 26s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOM.—From 330s. per lb. for English-distilled and 260s. for imported.

CINNAMON.—From quillings, best English-distilled is 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 165s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, spot, 9s. 6d. per lb.; rectified, 10s. 6d. per lb.; Seychelles, 10s. 6d., spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 7s. 2d.; shipment, 6s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 6s. 3d., in bond; shipment, 6s., c.i.f.

CORIANDER.—B.P. oil, 52s. 6d. per lb., spot.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.; English, 90s.

CUMIN.—Imported oil, 90s. per lb.

DILL.—Imported, 26s. 6d. per lb., spot.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 10s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 185s. to 200s. per lb. on the spot.

GINGER.—Imported; Jamaican, 130s. per lb.; Chinese, 72s. 6d., duty paid.

GINGERGRASS.—Spot 27s. 6d. per lb.

JUNIPER.—B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. English-distilled, 180s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LAVANDIN.—Spot, 6s. to 9s. per lb. for original drums.

LEMON.—B.P. grades from 16s. per lb., spot; Sicilian, 25s. 6d. Terpeneless, 500s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 12s. per lb., and shipment, 11s. 3d.; new crop, June, 10s. 6d.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 51s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—Imported B.P. oil is 90s. per lb. English-distilled 100s.

ORANGE.—Spot quotations of sweet oil include Floridan at 4s. per lb.; West Indian, 4s. 6d.; Israeli, 7s. 6d.

PEPPERMINT.—Arvensis: Chinese spot, 37s. 6d. per lb. Brazilian, 16s. spot and shipment, 16s., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian " Mitcham-type" from 42s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; American, 25s. to 30s., as to origin.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot 117s. 6d. to 122s. 6d. per lb. East Indian, 117s. 6d. to 122s. 6d.

**UNITED STATES REPORT**

NEW YORK, MAY 31: An increase for anhydrous AMMONIA to \$92 a ton (from \$88) is to go into effect on October 1.

Asiatic STYRAX and Hungarian-type CHAMOMILE FLOWERS were reduced in price. Meanwhile, a greater amount of activity is noted in new crop CHERRY BARK at firm prices. In ESSENTIAL OILS GERANIUM was higher but EUCALYPTUS dropped ten cents per lb. to 90 cents, and SPEARMINT dipped 50 cents a lb. to \$10.25.

# AMENDMENTS TO QUARTERLY PRICE LIST

A=Advanced; R=Reduced. ENTRIES NEW THIS WEEK ARE MARKED THUS •

<b>2-Minute Magic</b> (385 DG)	57 0	28 6	9 6		
<b>Amphedrex</b> (195 Brook Parker)					
tablets .....	25	9 0 ..	1 2	184B	
	1000	9 0ea ..	..	184B	
● <b>Andre Philippe</b> (48 AP)					
after shave lotion 4 oz	102	15 0	7 6	2 6	
after shave tale puffer	103	15 0	7 6	2 6	
<b>Ann French</b> (655 ICC)					
golden tan .....	18	0 ..	9 0	2 9	
cleansing cream .....	15	9 ..	7 11	2 6	
● <b>Apilia</b> (450 Farthing)					
clear skin lotion .....	6 oz	57 0 ..	27 10	9 6	
vitaliser Plus .....	2 oz	252 0 ..	122 10	42 0	
<b>Aprinox</b> (147 Boots)					
tablets 2.5 mgm .....	100	11 6ea ..	15 4		
	500	52 0ea ..	69 4		
5 mgm .....	100	19 3ea ..	25 8		
	500	92 9ea ..	123 8		
<b>Ayrotabs</b> (78 AS&Co)	50	40 0 ..	10 0	6 4	
<b>Ayrtex</b> (78 AS&Co) tablets					
iron, vitamin and yeast (Ivy)	16	0 ..	2 0		
face cloths 'Smart Set'	301	18 0 ..	2 6		
● <b>Delete</b>	401	.. ..	.. ..		
● <b>Delete</b>	tower display .....	.. ..	.. ..		
● <b>Delete</b>	hot water bottle The Argosy	52 0 ..	.. ..	6 6	
scissors toe nail Edgware	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..		
<b>Barnet</b> (617 Holloway)					
ladies brush sets Duette	A11	61 4 ..	15 4	8 11	
	A13	86 4 ..	25 2	12 11	
	A14	109 0 ..	27 3	15 11	
	A15	128 0 ..	35 0	18 11	
● <b>Delete</b>	A16, A17	.. ..	.. ..		
Annette A29	61 4 ..	15 4	8 11		
	A30	102 0 ..	25 6	14 11	
	Juliette A31	64 8 ..	16 2	9 6	
	A32	109 0 ..	27 3	15 11	
	Colette A33	40 6 ..	10 1½	5 11	
babies brush sets	A27	26 10 ..	6 8½	3 11	
	A28	33 8 ..	8 5	4 11	
gents brush sets	A35	32 8 ..	8 2	4 11	
<b>Bar-tex</b> (477 AF&B)					
superlens clipovers .....	.. ..	.. ..	7 6		
superlens sunglasses .....	.. ..	.. ..	7 11		
			12 9		
			15 11		
● <b>Becosed</b> (901 Norton)					
elixir .....	16 oz	96 0 ..	.. ..	18184A	
	80 oz	348 0 ..	.. ..	18184A	
● <b>Bedeman</b> (102 CB)					
lemon cream shampoo .....	21	9 ..	5 5½	1 0	
● <b>Bisodol</b> (655 ICC) powder					
tablets .....	30	3 ..	7 7	4 0	
	30	15 2 ..	3 10	2 0	
	100	36 0 ..	9 0	4 9	
● <b>Broxil</b> (1393 BRL)					
syrup .....	60 mils	222 0 ..	.. ..	18 6 TS	
tablets 125 mgm .....	24	192 0 ..	.. ..	24 0 TS	
	250 mgm .....	24	352 0 ..	.. ..	44 0 TS
● <b>Delete</b>	125 mgm .....	12 ..	.. ..	.. ..	
● <b>Delete</b>	250 mgm .....	12 ..	.. ..	.. ..	
<b>Calcipen-V</b> (147 Boots)					
125 mgm .....	60 mils	106 0 ..	.. ..	13 3 TS	
<b>Camibon</b> (614 Hoechst) ointment					
(distributors 621 Horlicks)					
0.25% .....	5 gm	40 0 ..	9 9	5 10 TS	
	20 gm	128 0 ..	31 2	18 7 TS	
0.5% .....	5 gm	64 0 ..	15 7	9 3½ TS	
	20 gm	204 0 ..	49 9	29 8 TS	
<b>Camyna</b> (969 Pfizer)					
tincture .....	20 mils	4 3ea ..	1 0ea	7 6	
lotion .....	20 mils	4 0ea ..	1 0ea	7 0	
<b>Caphedrodine</b> (211 Butler)					
A 16 oz	174 0 ..	.. ..	21 9		
R 80 oz	840 0 ..	.. ..	105 0		
<b>Carters</b> (1003 PP) little liver pills	9	7 ..	2 5	4	
	4 doz	4 doz			
A <b>Chanel</b> (247 Chanel) toilet soap, bath	20	8 ..	5 2	3 0	
	37 10 ..	9 6 ..	5 6		
<b>Chase Biocel</b> (327 WC)					
remove cleansing cream .....	49	6 ..	24 9	8 3	
skin beauty cream .....	49	6 ..	24 9	8 3	
moisturising cream .....	49	6 ..	24 9	8 3	
hand cream .....	31	6 ..	15 9	5 3	
● <b>Choice</b> (1388 Durazone)					
garden spray aerosol .....	6 oz	29 9 ..	.. ..	2 11	
1/2 oz (1.77 Vick) .....	30 10 ..	7 8½	4 6		
<b>Crescent</b> (347 Dalmas)					
corn rings thin .....	12	13 8 ..	.. ..	1 7	
thick .....	12	16 0 ..	.. ..	1 10½	
bunion rings thin .....	6	13 8 ..	.. ..	1 7	
thick .....	6	16 0 ..	.. ..	1 10½	
<b>Dalmas</b> (347 Dalmas) first aid dressings					
wallets .....	12	7 0 ..	.. ..	10	
waterproof .....	.. ..	8 6 ..	.. ..	1 0	
	21	6 6 ..	.. ..	2 6	
elastic finger dressing .....	3	6 ..	.. ..	5	
elastic adhesive first aid dressing .....	assorted	6 9ea ..	.. ..	9 6	
	1½ x 3½	5 0gross ..	.. ..	7 0	
	2½ x 4½	7 6gross ..	.. ..	10 6	
	3 x 3½	9 1gross ..	.. ..	12 9	
	1½ x 2	15 0gross ..	.. ..	21 0	
	2 x 3	24 0gross ..	.. ..	33 8	
	2½ x 3½	32 0gross ..	.. ..	45 0	
	3½ x 4½	58 0gross ..	.. ..	81 3	
patchettes .....	.. ..	7 0gross ..	.. ..	9 10	
<b>Elix. creosote-codeine co.</b>					
A (211 Butler)	16 oz	78 0 ..	.. ..	9 9	
R 80 oz	330 0 ..	.. ..	.. ..	41 3	
A <b>Elix. polyphosph. co.</b>					
(211 Butler)	16 oz	36 0 ..	.. ..	4 6	

<b>Energen</b> (421 Energen) rolls 60	49	6	..	..	5	0
crispbread .. 6 oz	..	..	..	..	1	6
<b>Ephpect-Forte</b> (266 Clarnell)	4 oz	60	0	15	0	5
<b>Eyemakers a la Carte</b> (1052 Revlon)					7	
eyebrow pencil propelling	72	0	36	0	12	6
refills (3)	27	0	13	6	4	6
eyebrow pencil short ..	36	0	18	0	..	0
eye liner pencil ..	45	0	22	6	7	6
frosted ..	57	0	28	6	9	6
eye shadow stick ..	51	0	25	6	8	6
eye shadow pan ..	87	0	43	6	14	6
gold, silver, gold bronze ..	105	0	52	6	17	6
platinum, platinum/gold ..	147	0	73	6	24	6
eye liners liquid ..	63	0	31	6	10	6
frosted ..	87	0	43	6	14	6
eye lash tipping ..	129	0	64	6	21	6
eye shadow brush ..	72	0	36	0	10	6
eyebrow brush ..	31	0	15	6	4	6
eye liner pencil sharpener ..	45	0	22	6	6	6
liquid liner brush ..	65	0	32	6	9	6
mascara cake ..	45	0	22	6	7	6
refills ..	30	0	15	0	5	0
roll on ..	81	0	40	6	13	6
refills ..	52	6	26	3	8	9
frosted roll on ..	93	0	46	6	15	6
remover pads ..	63	0	31	6	10	6
● <b>Floid</b> (900 Norton)						
after shave with tan ..	87	0	43	6	14	6
● <b>Freezheat</b> (191 BVF) Vax						
16 oz X16	57	0	7	0	6	11
16oz V11, V12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Glumorin</b> (452 FBA)						
tablets 30 bu ..	20	130	0	..	..	16
● <b>Goya</b> (532 Goya)						
gold metal compact ..	51	0	25	6	8	6
pearl and gold cocktail compact ..	27	0	13	6	4	6
<b>Hanovia</b> (1373 Hanovia)						
prescription lamps ..						
model 4 UV only ..	..	..	..	440	0	
6 UV and IR ..	..	..	..	500	0	
7 UV and IR ..	..	..	..	540	0	
● <b>Hansons</b> (202 Bryten)						
catharr compound ..	12	6	3	1	2	0
adult cough balsam ..	13	6	3	4	2	3
<b>Houseproud</b> (942 Passmill)						
extra soft toilet tissue ..	7	8	..	..	1	3
R <b>Heparin</b> (147 Boots) injection B.P.						
1,000 i.u./ml vial 5 mils ..	34	0	..	..	4	3
5,000 i.u./ml vial 5 mils ..	120	0	..	..	15	0
25,000 i.u./ml vial 5 mils ..	540	0	..	..	67	6
powder 20000 i.u. 1 lb ..	122	0	..	..	15	3
100000 i.u. ..	516	0	..	..	64	6
<b>Hibitane</b> (649 ICI)						
antiseptic lozenges ..	250	192	0	..	..	
<b>Inecto</b> (1028 Rapido)						
hair colour creme for men ..	40	0	20	0	6	8
<b>Iron-Ox</b> (800 TM)						
tonic tablets ..	..	50	17	0	4	3
..	140	36	0	9	0	4
250	58	8	14	8	7	9
● <b>I-So-Gel</b> (34 A & H)	150 gm ..	..	..	..	..	
● <b>I-So-Gel</b> (34 A & H)	300 gm ..	..	..	..	..	
● <b>Jadit</b> (614 Hoechst)	200 gm ..	..	..	..	..	
(distributors 621 Horlicks)						
ointment ..	5 gm	70	0	17	1	10
solution ..	6 mils	96	0	23	5	13
● <b>Kleinerts</b> (706 Kleinerts) baby pants ..						
Frolic 2183 ..	..	40	0	..	..	4
extra large ..	..	44	0	..	..	5
<b>Kolynos</b> (655 ICC)						
super white dental cream ..	13	10	3	6	1	10
denture powder ..	13	3	3	4	1	9
20	8	5	2	2	9	
<b>Lestreflex</b> (347 Dalmas) elastic diachylon bandage ..						
3 in x 3 yd ..	58	8	..	..	6	10
4 in x 3 yd ..	76	9	..	..	9	0
● <b>Linc-o-lin</b> (763 Lincoln)						
universal hair treatment 2oz ..	16	0	8	0	2	9
R <b>Linct. rosae</b> (211 Butler)	16 oz ..	48	0	..	6	0
80 oz ..	192	0	..	..	24	0
A <b>Liq. aurant. dulc. conc.</b> (211 Butler)						
16 oz ..	78	0	..	..	9	9
40 oz ..	180	0	..	..	22	6
R <b>Liq. nitritam</b> (211 Butler)	16 oz ..	36	0	..	4	6
..	40 oz ..	80	0	..	10	0
R <b>Lydrin</b> (211 Butler)	16 oz ..	120	0	..	15	0
<b>Lysinex</b> (769 Lloyd Hamo)						
tablets ..	..	25	12	0ea	..	18
100	38	0ea	..	..	57	0
● <b>Lystone</b> (655 ICC) salts ..						
Margo's (798 Margolis)						
lanolin hand cream ..	6	6	3	3	1	3
● <b>Maw's</b> (810 Maw)						
baby teat three hole ..	5	9	..	..	8	
<b>Max Factor</b> (813 MF)						
roll-on deodorant ..	34	8	17	0	5	9
<b>Melolin</b> (155 S&N) dressings ..						
10 x 20 cm ..	50	11	6ea	..	16	3
20 x 30 cm ..	50	30	9ea	..	43	3
10 x 10 cm ..	100	12	0ea	..	17	0
A <b>Mist. bismuth. co.</b> (211 Butler)						
16 oz ..	108	0	..	..	13	6
R	80 oz ..	480	0	..	60	0
<b>Mysteclin V</b> (1176 Squib)						
capsules, 250 mgm ..	500	882	4ea	..	1323	6
<b>Nethapryn</b> (s88 MN)						
linetus ..	..	..	4 oz	60	0	15
A <b>Nurse Harvey's</b> (578 Harvey)						
mixture ..	..	..	..	17	0	4
<b>Oestradiol</b> (901 Norton)						
1.0 gm with 50 mils water 1 ..	..	..	..	..	2	3
<b>Parentrovite</b> (1285 Vitamins)						
ampoules, pairs intra-muscular high potency 3 ..	..	..	..	96	0	12
<b>Pasinah-302</b> (1303 Wander)						
180	41	0ea	..	..	61	6 TS
<b>Payot Dr</b> (870 MV)						
fard satin ..	432.71	6	3ea	3	1	ea 12
deodorant ..	856.71	6	5ea	2	1	ea 12
A <b>Pentothal</b> (2 Abbott)						
1.0 gm with 50 mils water 1 ..	..	..	..	..	6	3
● <b>Predsol</b> (518 Glaxo)						
injection ..	1 mil x 1	10	6ea	..	14	0 TS
6	50	0ea	..	..	66	8 TS
<b>Preliudin</b> (969 Pfizer)						
Tablonget 50 mgm ..	100	30	0ea	..	45	0 pls4B
<b>Proladone</b> (324 Crookes)						
1 mil ..	6	90	0	..	10	0 pls1DD
50	666	0	..	..	74	0 pls1DD
<b>Pularin</b> (436 Evans)						
1000 in per mil ..	5 mils	34	0	..	4	3
5000 in per mil ..	5 mils	120	0	..	15	0
12500 in per mil ..	1 mil	86	0	..	10	9
25000 in per mil ..	5 mils	45	0ea	..	67	6
freeze dried pdr 1000000 in ..	43	0ea	..	..	64	6
<b>Radio</b> (1023 Radiol) worm powder ..						
A (Ascarids) ..	2 oz	45	0	..	5	0
S (Strongyles) ..	3 oz	45	0	..	5	0
<b>Rayifit</b> (1277V1)						
..	..	30	10	7	8	4
<b>Resochin</b> (452 FBA)						
tablets ..	..	100	176	0	..	22
<b>Reudel</b> (655 ICC) bath salts ..	15	2	..	3	10	2
<b>Resotren</b> (452 FBA)						
tablets ..	..	300	1472	0	368	0
● <b>Rikospray</b> (1061 Riker)						
silicone ..	..	15	4ea	3	10ea	23
benzocaine ..	..	12	0ea	..	18	0
<b>Roberts Windsor</b> (1070 Windsor)						
soap luxury size ..	1106	11	7	2	9	1
A <b>Roccal</b> (97 Bayer)						
antiseptic ..	..	6 oz	17	4	..	2
..	16 oz	38	0	..	4	9
..	80 oz	135	0	..	15	9
● <b>Delate</b>						
tineture ..	..	6 oz	..	..	..	
..	80 oz	..	..	..	..	
<b>Sportsman</b> (645 Ilford)						
colour filters ..	..	..	154	0	38	0
<b>Spray Set</b> (532 Goya)				51	0	25
..	..	..	..	..	6	6
<b>Sulphamagna</b> (1302 Wyeth)						
4 oz	100	0	25	0	13	3 TSs4B
<b>Surfadil</b> (413 Lilly)						
cream ..	..	28	gm	36	0	..
<b>Tan-Glo</b> (312 AC)						
suntan creme ..	..	30	gm	11	6	5
<b>Taumastham</b> (1301 WM)						
tablets ..	..	60	73	0	..	p1
..	250	234	0	..	..	p1
<b>Terpacol</b> (195 Brook Parker)						
4 oz ..	..	40	0	..	..	p1
..	8 oz ..	70	0	..	..	p1
..	16 oz ..	126	0	..	..	p1
..	80 oz ..	50	0ea	..	..	p1
<b>Tokalon</b> (1240 Tokalon)						
hand cream ..	..	8	1	4	0	1
..	13	1	..	6	6	0
<b>Tranquilex</b> (1053 Rexall)						
40	48	0	..	..	5	9
120	125	0	..	..	15	0
<b>Tumeson</b> (614 Hoechst) (distributors 621 Horlicks)						
ointment ..	..	5 gm	40	0	9	9
..	20	gm	128	0	31	2
<b>Tussin</b> (195 Brook Parker)						
4 oz ..	..	25	0	..	..	p1
..	8 oz ..	39	0	..	..	p1
..	16 oz ..	66	0	..	..	p1
..	80 oz ..	24	0ea	..	..	p1
<b>Tyordac</b> (346 Dales)						
pastilles ..	..	100	10	6ea	..	
..	250	24	6ea	..	..	
<b>Vasogen</b> (720 Lactogol)						
silicone ..	..	50	gm	46	3	11
<b>Viules</b> (147 Boots) Hydrocortistab						
25 mgm/1 ml ..	..	6	8	3ea	..	11
50 mgm/2 mils ..	..	6	16	6ea	..	22
morphine sulphate gr 1/2/ml 6 ..	..	42	0	..	5	3s1 DD
R heparin ..						
25000 IU/ml single ..	..	120	0	..	..	15
<b>Woodwards</b> (1346 Woodward)						
gripe water ..	..	..	17	8	4	3
<b>Yardley</b> (1355 Yardley)						
hair tonic for men ..	2231	36	0	18	0	6
..	97	0	48	6	16	2
ear cologne for men 2029 ..	58	0	29	0	9	8
after shave lotion ..	2059	45	0	22	6	7
● <b>Delate</b>						
Florentine lipstick case ..	..	69	..	..	..	

## ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS:

(477 AF & B) = ALFRED FRANKS & BARTLETT CO., LTD., 226 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Terminus 9865.  
 (614 Hoechst) = HOECHST PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., Slough, Bucks, Slough 22322.  
 (900 Norton) = M & R NORTON LTD., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4. Macaulay 2355.  
 (1373 Hanovia) = ENGELHARD HANOVIA LTD., Slough, Bucks, Burnham 500.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

## Monday, June 6

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, Town Hall, Torquay. Annual conference. Until June 8.

## Wednesday, June 8

ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lederle Laboratories, Gosport. Visit.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Pleasington golf club, Single-ball Stableford competition for Griffith Hughes prize.

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Thorpe Gardens hotel, Yarmouth Road, Thorpe, Norwich, at 7.15 p.m. Car treasure-hunt.

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 2.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. W. C. D. Bain on "Economic and Social Factors in Planned Distribution of Dispensing Outlets."

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY DISCUSSION GROUP, Assembly rooms, Edinburgh. Third symposium on gas chromatography. Until June 10.

## Thursday, June 9

YORKSHIRE BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Public Dispensary, Leeds, at 6.30 p.m. Meeting.

## Friday, June 10

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol University. Visit.

WEST HERTS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cricketers Inn, Sarratt, at 7.30 p.m. Car rally.

## TRADE MARKS

## APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 18

## For all goods (3)

Device with words TREE OF LIFE, 788,000, by Carnegies of Welwyn, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. MARIA ST. GEORGE, 799,082, by Maria St. George, London, W.8.

For perfumes, essential oils, eau de Cologne (3) GANTELINE, 793,778, by Société Technique de Parfumerie F. Millot, Paris, France.

For shampoos for use in cleaning carpets, rugs, upholstery and the like goods (3)

BEX, 8796,789, by British Xylonite Co., Ltd., London, E.4.

For all goods, but not including essential oils (3)

UNIL, 797,668, by Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, soaps, and essential oils (3)

COSMICO, RUPAM, 799,647-48, by Gordhanas Vasani, Ltd., Mombasa, Kenya Colony. AMIE, 800,060, by D. R. Collins, Ltd., London, W.1.

For all goods (3) and (5)

TRAVELMAX, 801,004-05, by Mondart, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

ACNON, 779,928, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

IMUFORT, 791,115, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for use in the treatment of stomach disorders (5)

TRANSID, 795,158, by Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of coughs (5)

PHOLTEX, 795,517, by Riker Laboratories, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

## For all goods (5)

LARYTROX, 798,133, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1. THOVEX, 798,525, by Thomas Vallance Duncan, Hamilton, Lancashire. PARSTEL, 800,061, by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

## TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

	June 12-18	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster
Airwick	...	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Alka-Seltzer	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anadin	...	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	5	—
Andrews liver salt	...	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
Askit	...	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	7
Beecham's pills	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
powders	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Benbow's dog mixture	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Biladin	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Bisodol	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Bodymist	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bristow's lanolin shampoo	...	3	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bu-to	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldrex	...	2	3	3	2	—	2	2	3	—
Cooper's aerosols	...	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Cuticura	...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Delsey	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dextrosol tablets	...	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Dixor products	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Euthymol	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evan Williams medicated shampoo	...	3	3	3	—	3	3	3	3	—
Ex-Lax	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Fashion Style	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Focus	...	1	1	3	2	4	2	2	1	1
Formula 21	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fynnon salt	...	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germolene	...	3	5	1	3	—	3	4	3	3
Halox	...	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Immac	...	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	—
Ingram shaving cream	4	3	3	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
Klik	...	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kodak	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Kwells	...	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	3
Loxene shampoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Macleans tooth-paste	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Marigold baby pants	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Max Factor	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Milk of Magnesia	...	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2
tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mix-A-Shake	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monastery herbs	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Okase tablets	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepson tooth-paste	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Phyllosan	...	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
Radox	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remington shavers	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rinstad pastilles	...	1	1	—	1	3	1	2	—	2
Rivella	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robinade	...	2	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Robinson's lemon barley water	...	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	—
Ronson shavers	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saxin	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Sek	...	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Setlers	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silvikrin hair cream	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
shampoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Sparklene	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Spree fruit squash	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Toni	...	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Tru-gel	...	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	2
Winspray products	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Yeast-vite	...	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zoflora	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

## PUBLICATIONS

## Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists. DUNCAN FLOCKHART & CO., LTD., 16 Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11: "Falapen" (6-p. folder and 10-p. booklet, dosage card), "Sint-throme" (24-p. booklet), "Tebefen" (12-p. booklet), "Tofranil" (dosage card, 12-p. and 20-p. booklets). GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Wythenshaw, Manchester, 23: "Delta-Butazolidin" (6-p. folder and 10-p. booklet, dosage card), "Sint-throme" (24-p. booklet), "Tebefen" (12-p. booklet), "Tofranil" (dosage card, 12-p. and 20-p. booklets). PAINES & BYRNE, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex: Ce-K-Sal (information card).

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "Avomine" (blotter), "Censed" (2-p. leaflet), "Perolysin," "Supharid, Penitrid, Penvikol," "Soneryl, Sonalgin," (4-p. folders).

## PATENTS

(by permission, Controller, H.M. Stationery Office) COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 25 2-alkyl steroids and process for their preparation. The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 841,887. Pharmaceutical composition for use in treatment of helminths. American Cyanamid Co. 841,633. Analgesic compositions. CIBA, Ltd. 841,697. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising ferrocene derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 841,710. 6-methyl steroid compounds. The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 841,719. Steroid compounds. Merck & Co., Inc. 841,998. Antipyretic and analgesic pharmaceutical compositions. Orsymonde, S.A. 841,757. Feed compositions. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 841,819. Calciferol. Uclaf, 841,741. Conversion of  $\alpha, \beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes "to the corresponding alcohols." Nopco Chemical Co. 841,813. Antibiotic designated R285. Lepetit, S.P.A. 841,696. Production of dihydrostreptomycin by fermentation. Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. 841,952. 6-methyl steroids. The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 841,870. Organic isothiocyanates. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 841,824. Methyl and ethyl mercuric 8-hydroxyquinolates and the production thereof. Metalsalts Corporation. 841,948. Vinyl sulphides of substituted ureas and thio-ureas and polymers and copolymers thereof. Rohm & Haas Co. 842,091. Triphenylmethane derivatives and their use in molluscicidal compositions. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 841,634. Bis- $\beta$ -S-(2-thio-N-acylimidazolinyl) ethyl ethers. Rohm & Haas Co. 841,704. Production of synthetic and proteinaceous textile fabrics having antibacterial properties. American Cyanamid Co. 842,217. Means for protection of foodstuffs and other materials from depredation by rodents. Virginia - Carolina Chemical Corporation. 841,720. Herbicidal compositions. Leek Chemicals, Ltd. 841,735. Herbicidal compositions of matter. Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation. 841,751. Phosphonic acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 841,671. British patent specifications are obtainable (price 3s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical journals.

STABILITY of microbiological products. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, March 30.

PENICILLINASE. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, March 30.

RESISTANCE of gonococcus strains to penicillin. *Nature*, May 21.

AMINO-ACID COMPOSITION of proteins from surface tissue of the tongue. *Nature*, May 21.

STREPTOMYCIN-INDUCED LYSIS of penicillin-treated staphylococci. *Nature*, May 21.

A NEW METHOD for critical evaluation of anthelmintics used for treatment of lungworms. *Vet. Rec.*, May 21.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC drugs. *Amer. J. Pharm.*, March 1960.

PIPERAZINE as an anthelmintic. *Lancet*, May 28.

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL DATA on antibiotics. *Hindustan Antibiotics Bulletin*, May 1960.

THE PHYSICS of tablet compression. *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, May 1960.

A STUDY of certain analgesic-antipyretic compounds. *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, May 1960.

Science edition.

